

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG	PRINCE EITEL FRIDRICH, Capt. E. Malchow	WEDNESDAY, 6th Oct. Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	PRINCE ROY. LUITPOLD, Capt. H. Kirchner	About WEDNESDAY, 6th Oct.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	PRINCE SIGISMUND, Capt. D. Lenz	FRIDAY, 8th Oct. Daylight.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	COBLENZ, Capt. H. Raegenher	About SATURDAY, 10th Oct.
KODAT and SANDAKAN	BOERNE, Capt. F. Sembill	Middle of October.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & SHINA.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL. TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TOURANE	Ladelle	11th Oct. 7 P.M.
MARSEILLES, via PORTS	OCEANIE	Sellier	12th Oct. 11 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ARMAND BEHIC	Guidon	13th Oct. 7 P.M.
MARSEILLES, via PORTS	SYDNEY	Costa	16th Oct. 11 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN, AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BRAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and powerful steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carry by the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoon.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoon, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1908.

EYES

RIGHT

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight," free.

LONDON.

GALATRY.

SHANGHAI.

John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

50, Kentish Street

56, Nanjing Road

Woolwich, S.E. 18th road.

Intimations.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length 515 ft.	Docking Length 376 ft.	Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 80 "	Width of Entrance ... 50 "	Width of Entrance ... 63 "
Water on Blocks 28 "	Water on Blocks ... 26 "	Water on Blocks 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating-derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 876, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1909.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods, Securities on Stocks. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c. Undertaken and Executed. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 19th March, 1907.

To Let.

TO LET.

IN No. 6, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, Offices and Godown.

In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices. ROOMS in College Chambers, No. 31, WYNDHAM STREET.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 15th September, 1909. [58]

TO LET.

158, PRAVA EAST.

Apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 22nd September, 1909. [57]

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [45]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 2nd Floor of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.).

Apply to—THE COMPTROLLER DEPARTMENT, E. D. SASSOON & Co., Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 11th September, 1909. [18]

TO LET.

No. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 29th May, 1909. [408]

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD. A HOUSE in RYTON TERRACE. OFFICES in YORK BUILDING. GODOWNS in PRAVA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, Des Voeux Road next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE. No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [5]

TO LET.

GODOWNS at No. 54, DUNDALK STREET.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1909. [18]

TYPEWRITERS

FOR

HIRE.

REPAIR

IS OUR

SPECIALITY.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

33-35, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.

No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engraving, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precautions against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct maintenance a speciality. Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [1]

CHINESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE FORTHCOMING FAIR.

One of the interesting features of the coming Portola festival will be the part which the Chinese population of San Francisco will play in the celebration, says the *San Francisco Chronicle*. Chinatown is quite as enthusiastic over the approaching festa as any quarter of the city; and the residents of that district are going about the task of providing something distinctive and novel as their share of the festival with great zest.

San Francisco's Chinese are particularly anxious to make a creditable showing, because they are looking forward to the visit of Prince Tsai Fu, cousin of the present Emperor, aboard the warship which will be sent here to participate in the festival. It is expected that he will start for California within the next few days.

Among other preparations which are being made in Chinatown for Portola is the lining up of the Chinese division of the parade. There will be a dragon, "bigger and more splendid than was ever seen in San Francisco in the old days before the 'fire." There will be a lion, too—something never before seen in America. Illuminated fish, Chinese bands, detachments of uniformed men, school children in costume, and Chinese Native Sons will be other novel and interesting features of the day and night parades.

RECORD-BREAKING DRAGON.

As for the dragon, it is being constructed in China according to the specifications sent by local artists, and neither care nor expense are being spared in making it the wonder of wonders of the parade. All of the old traditions of previous parades will be shattered, and a new chapter will be added to the history of Chinatown after Portola week—a better and brighter chapter than some which still linger among the haunting ghosts of those things which the fire destroyed.

This Portola dragon will be 300 feet long and it will require 600 men to carry it along the street. It will be covered with thousands of scales and will be highly coloured. And as it moves up Market street, with its great hideous head, wagging and gaping viciously and its long body and sweeping tail zigzagging along far down the street, it will be a sight to bulge the eyes of the Eastern visitors and persuade the bibulous to a better life.

The lion, too, will be something which should bring Roosevelt all the way from Africa. For not even in the deepest jungle glades could a press agent dream of any member of the lion family standing 18 feet tall and measuring 30 feet in length. Yet such will be the dimensions of the Chinese lion which will rave up the business streets of this city on the day of the Portola parade.

A VARIETY OF WONDERS.

They will have ten illuminated fish in the parade at night. This is something which never has been outside of China before. The fish are designed of silk and with such Oriental craftings that the lights within produce a phosphorescent glow, changing with kaleidoscopic effect.

There will be a dozen floats, but just what they will be nobody except the members of the Chinese Portola Committee really knows. They are guarding their secrets carefully, while they are working busily on this one grand surprise for everybody. In the meantime the mouths of the Portola executive committee are watering in anticipation.

Wong Yau and Look Tai Chi have promised that Chinatown will turn out on parade for the parades, which means that Chinatown will do so. They have promised to supply their own music, and they will add the weird melody of at least five Chinese bands to that of the Occidental musicians when the parade starts. A Chinese fire and drum corps will be another musical feature.

Besides the banners and streamers which will add to the usual gaiety of Chinatown's appearance, there will be thousands of red and yellow electric lights strung throughout that quarter. In proof of this, nearly 40,000 bulbs have already been ordered for the Sing Cheong, Sing Fat, Canton Bazaar and Nankin-Fook Wah buildings alone.

GIRLS TO GET MONEY.

Twelve happy girls gathered at the Portola headquarters in the Phelps building yesterday at noon and received official assurance of their success in the great travel contest which closed Tuesday night at the St. Francis Hotel. The girls were given the final instructions concerning the trip, and from now until Saturday they will be in the throes of preparations for the journey.

The girls will receive the prize money to-day. Miss Estelle Collopy, who polled the largest number of votes, will be awarded \$100, and Miss Anna Keane, who came second, will receive \$75. Each of the other ten winners will receive \$50.

The girls were loud in their praise of the management of the contest and the progress shown throughout to all of the candidates. They are all keenly anticipating the delights of the eleven-day journey they will take to Seattle and the Northwest. The girls will sail Saturday afternoon at a o'clock on the Governor and will arrive in Seattle Monday. They will return September 15th.

Great credit for the success of the contest belongs to the patronesses and board of the Working Girls' Outing Association, by whom it was conducted. The women to whom the festival committee falls itself deeply indebted are Mrs. John F. Merrill, Mrs. M. C. Sloss, Mrs. M. H. de Young, Mrs. E. N. Walter and Mrs. Minnie S. Conner. These women devoted a great deal of time and labour to the affair.

The coming of the Portola girls has been heralded throughout the North-west, and they will be warmly greeted in every city they visit.

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signal indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

1. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

2. Three Lights Vertical, Green, Red Green indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

3. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being 6-8 published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	Sao Koi Wah.
Stanley.	Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson.	Sai Tan Wan.
	Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the light houses.

F. G. FINE, Director.

446 Y. W. 1909

Intimation.

Powell's

Furnishing
Department

FIRST FLOOR

ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.WE HAVE JUST
UNPACKED A
LARGE
CONSIGNMENT

OF

DINNER

WARE

SAMPLES NOW
ON SHOW.A PLEASING
STYLE

IN

ALL WHITE.

We are prepared to
sell any quantities to
suit our Customers, even
single pieces.MEAT PLATES.
SOUP PLATES.
PUDDING PLATES.
CHEESE PLATES.

5 SIZES.

COVERED VEGE-

TABLE DISHES.

COVERED TWIN VE-

GETABLE DISHES.

SOUP TUREENS.

SAUCE TUREENS

WITH COVER AND LADLE

SAUCE BOATS.

SALAD BOWLS.

STEAK DISHES.

CHOP DISHES.

POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS,

28, Queen's Road.

Intimations.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT
7% SILVER LOAN OF 1886 E.

46TH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING.

INTEREST DUE AND DRAWN BONDS of
this LOAN will be PAYABLE at the
Offices of the CORPORATION on and after the
30th September, 1909.LIST OF DRAWN BONDS can be obtained
on application to the Undersigned.For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
Agents issuing the Loan,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 30th September, 1909. [687]

E. R. HONGKONG TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

EVENING CLASSES in the following
Subjects will commence on WEDNES-
DAY, October 6th:ENGINEERING SECTION:
Building Construction and Drawing.
Machine Drawing.Steam.
Mathematics.
Mechanics.COMMERCE SECTION:
English.
French.Shorthand (including Typewriting).
Book-keeping.SCIENCE SECTION:
Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical).Physics.
Sanitation.TEACHERS CLASS:
English.Students should attend at the Institute to be
enrolled on MONDAY or TUESDAY next,
between 6 and 7 P.M.Copies of the Prospectus and Entry Forms,
for intending Students may be obtained on
application to the Undersigned.Prizes and Certificates earned last Session
will be distributed by the Hon. Mr. Brewin in
Queen's College Hall on MONDAY, October
11th, at 5.30 P.M.

E. RALPHS, Director.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1909. [689]

THE
SOUTH CHINA ARTISTIC
BAZAAR.EXHIBITION HALL
ON
FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 15 DES VOUX ROAD
CENTRAL
(opposite the P. & O. S. N. Co's office.)

OPENED DAILY:

From 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
From 7 P.M. to 11 P.M.Ivory, Silver, China, Paper, Wooden and
Bamboo Ware.Embroideries, Silk, Oil and Water Colour
Paintings.

Curios and Perfumery.

Screens, Pictures and Photo Frames.

Preserved and Canned Goods.

Writing Inks and Paper, &c.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1909. [695]

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy

"Bisquit Dubouche

& Co."

Per Bot.

XXX Very Old Fine\$2.50

V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years

Old 5.50

ALSO

QUINQUINA?

DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [690]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes

1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SUNDAYS.

Extra cars at 1.15 p.m., 1.30 p.m. and

11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voux Road Central.JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [691]

Intimations.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, BAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S PATENT'S GENUINE
HARTMANN'S PATENT'S RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c.Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL ORAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
HONGKONG, 1st March, 1907. [686]OSMAN &
CASUM,
1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed

HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS

& FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a speciality.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast Port Orders carefully

executed.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1909. [688]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the

rates of Subscription to the Hongkong

Telegraph (daily and weekly issues) will be as

follows:

DAILY—\$50 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, pro-

portional. Subscriptions for any period less

than one month will be charged as for a full

month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the

address is accessible to messengers. Peak

subscribers can have their copies delivered

at their residences without any extra charge.

On completion of post an additional \$1.50

per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part

of the world is 50 cents per quarter.

Single Copies: Daily, 10 cents. Weekly,

twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary

Subscribers at home.

By Order, THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908. [685]

For Sale.

FOR SALE

AT

GRACA & CO.

27, Des Voux Road.

VIEW Post Cards and Asiatic Postage

Stamps.

Novels: Books for pulper and household

use.

"The Doctor at Home"—1909 edition.

Prayer Books, Religious Pictures, Pendants,

Medals, Statuettes, Flower Seeds.

Relief Prints and Scrap Albums.

Toy Books for Children.

Madras Cigars and Cigarettes.

Stamps in Lots, Packs, Bags and Single.

Large Assortment of Albums for Stamps and

Post Cards.

Postage Stamps Catalogues by Lincoln,

Sant, Stanley Gibbons, Scott and Tallant.

Stock Books, Duplicate Pocket Books,

Transparent Envelopes.

Movable Leaf Albums, Twelve, Magnifying

Glasses, Perforation Gauges.

Water Mark Detector.

Massey's Commercial Map and Directory.

&c., &c., &c.

Inspection invited.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1909. [695]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

14, D'AGUILAR STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1907. [687]

THE CHILDREN BURNED.

ORPHANAGE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 31.

A Roman Catholic orphan asylum in the

suburbs of New York was razed to the ground

last night by fire. Ten little boys and girls

between the ages of four and six were fatally

burned, but 700 others escaped. The fire broke

out in the laundry underneath the dormitory,

where the smallest children had been put to bed

at half-past six p.m. The flames spread with

such rapidity that within half an hour the build-

ing was in ashes.

Many of the Sisters displayed great heroism.

One, Sister Concepcion, who was in charge

of the dormitory, where many little ones were

in their cribs, carried 60 to safety. Her exertions

were not aided by the children, who, being

frightened, ran aimlessly about, and in some

cases hid beneath the beds.

Four little girls, aged 10, also rendered noble

assistance. They acted as relays in receiving

the infants from Sister Concepcion and in car-

rying them downstairs and out of doors. Happily

most of the children were in an adjoining

building attending chapel when the fire broke

out. It was not known at first that any children

were lost, but their remains were found in the

ashes to-day, and on the roll being called the

identity of the little ones was discovered.

It was a pathetic scene about eight last night

when all the orphans, 800 in number, paraded

on the sand of the square in the custody of the

30 Sisters. They were marshalled in classes

and order being restored, were marched to a

big building close by, where a temporary refuge

was found.

Owing to a defective fire alarm the fire brigade

arrived too late.

CRIME IN EGYPT.

NEW REPRESSIVE LAW PUT IN FORCE.

The Foreign Office issued on Aug. 30 the

text of a new law which has just come into

force in Egypt for "placing certain persons

under police supervision."

It provides that any person well known

to be in the habit of making attempts on

the life or property of another person, or

of threatening the person or property, may

be placed under supervision at his residence

for a term not exceeding five years. He may

also be required to find security for future

good behaviour; and if he fails to provide a

satisfactory security he will pass his period of

supervision in a place in Egyptian territory

sanctioned by the Minister of Interior, where,

if he desires, he may be employed in cultivation

or other works in return for a daily wage.

The order for supervision is issued by a

special commission consisting of the Governor,

the president of the native tribunal, the

head of the natives' public prosecutor's

department, and two notables who will be

chosen by lot from a nominated list. A similar

power is given to assign courts, when the

counts "for want of sufficient evidence" acquit

a person accused of murder or certain other

crimes, but consider him to come within the

definition of persons to whom the law applies.

The Minister of the Interior may order the

rejection of a sentence by a special committee,

and the condemned person may appeal to this

committee, but only so far as concerns the

security which he has been ordered to find.

DIFFICULTY OF GETTING CONVICTIONS.

Sir Eldon Gort, in a covering dispatch,

defends this stringent law on the ground of

the difficulty, amounting sometimes to an im-

possibility of obtaining a conviction in such

cases. The European judicial system, which

has been introduced into this country, depends

for its success on the co-operation of law-abid-

ing citizens in the repression of crime. In

Egypt, as has frequently been pointed out, the

mass of the population, partly from fear of

vengeance if the accused are acquitted, and

partly from a hereditary disinclination to be

involved in judicial proceedings, even in the

comparatively harmless character of witness,

are unwilling to give evidence, especially in

cases where well-known dangerous characters

are implicated. Under these circumstances,

the most potent malefactor frequently

escape punishment and are encouraged by this

immunity to persevere in their criminal prac-

tices.

GUARANTEES.

Sir Eldon Gort asserts that "every care has

been taken that the measures considered

necessary for ensuring a proper degree of pro-

tection to the community in general, shall not

involve the commission of injustice in individual

cases, and that all humanly possible guarantees

shall be afforded against the inclusion of inno-

cent people in the category of notoriously dan-

gerous persons." The commissions which will

hear the cases, though not judicial tribunals in

the strict sense of the term, have a considerable

judicial element in their composition, and the

verdicts equally apply to the revising com-

missions before which appeals will be heard."

Moreover, the measures applied are as little

punitive as possible, and are directed to

keeping these individuals under conditions in

which it will be difficult, if not impossible, for

them to commit crimes. In other respects,

their freedom of action is not interfered with.

Sir Eldon Gort believes that the new law

will have a speedy and permanent effect in

improving the state of public security in

the provinces, and will also conduce to the re-

formation of many numbers whose exist-

ence is at present merely a curse to themselves

and their neighbours.

The new law is dated 4 July, 1909.

YUEN HING,
No. 4, D'AGUILAR STREET.

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HONGKONG AND KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909

[28]

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee Home Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager. The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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Single Copies: Daily, 10 cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

BIRTH.

On September 27, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of E. O. Cunningham, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On September 26, 1909, at Shanghai, Herbert Francis, only son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Phillips, aged 1 year and 11 months.

His Excellency Yuan Shih-kai, whose name has dropped out of the press for some time, has again been restored to favour, although the precise reason for this "act of clemency" is still obscure. It is known, however, that Chaoq-tung has been strongly recommending the Grand Council to secure the services of Yuan, who is admittedly one of the ablest and most disinterested statesmen in China; and now it is reported that the Prince Regent has summoned him to become chief of the Wai-wu-pu. Other advisers state that it is proposed to ask His Excellency Yuan Shih-kai to accept the post of Viceroy of Manchuria, but these are not confirmed officially. The National Review, a Shanghai weekly, rejoices in the news that Yuan Shih-kai is once more a power in the land and recalls the fact that it was "sufficiently optimistic to foretell the speedy recall of a man whose name is synonymous with 'China for the Chinese' in the best sense of that much-abused phrase. Our contemporary which finds itself in high form over this realisation of its prophetic words says: "Coincidentally with the return to power of His Excellency Yuan there will be a return to the progressive policy which he embodied, and it may be taken for granted that an end will be put to the intrigue and chicanery that have been during the last few months, and especially weeks, exercised on behalf of office-mongers and hangers-on of every description. There will be an end, too, of the senseless intriguing of the foreign Powers, such as has led to the impasse in Manchuria. The opportunity is a great one for a man with clean hands and a determined heart, set on serving his country, an undoubtedly H.E. Yuan is and we may hope to see at an early date a settlement of all those outstanding questions which so seriously menace the destinies of this nation. His Excellency Yuan returns to his post in the Wai-wu-pu with full authority, and it is possible that he will at an early date be substantive as well as acting head, the duties of the office being too much for Prince Ching at his advanced time of life. However that may be, the responsibility for foreign affairs, the most important responsibility in the Empire, will be upon shoulders well capable of supporting it, and at the same time the practical experience of years of service in the province will be at the disposal of the Government. We are advised that concurrently with the return of Yuan Shih-kai to Peking other changes will be made. His Excellency Liang Tung-yen, who has shown himself an exceedingly able and eminent diplomatist in the face of great difficulties will be sent abroad on an important mission, closely connected with the educational programme now being instituted, and his place will probably be filled by H.E. Tang Shao-yi unless, as is more than possible, H.E. Tang goes to Manchuria as Viceroy, specially charged with re-securing Chinese rights and liberties in the Three Eastern Provinces. In some measure dependent on these changes is the transfer of Dr. W. W. Yen from the Washington Legation to the Wai-wu-pu, and the appointment of H.E. Jung Kwei to the post of Secretary of the Legation in Washington and supervisor of Chinese Students in the United States is another indication that progressive men are to be placed where they can be of the utmost service. Some other detailed appointments remain to be decided, not altogether unconnected with the future of their Excellencies Chow Fu and Tsun Chuan-hua. It will be seen that even Chow Fu is mentioned and that Shum, the most progressive of them all, is to be brought back to favour. Perhaps the ex-Viceroy may be induced to enter public life again, but the fact that Yuan Shih-kai is hand in glove with Peking bespeaks a calmer and more statesmanlike attitude on the part of the Wai-wu-pu than has been noticeable for some time past.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is reported that a boycott against the Japanese has been started at Fakum.

A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD boy was fined \$6 at the Magistrate's Court this morning for keeping dogs without a licence.

CABLE communication with Macao is restored. Telegrams exchanged with Peking continue to pass only via Japan.

MR. H. Eitaki, late Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, will open the Japanese Consulate-General at Chien-tao on November 3.

We understand that the Taikeo Dock has secured the contract from the Admiralty for re-tubing the boilers of H.M.S. Kent.

A CHINESE stall-holder was fined \$5 at the Police Court this morning for obstructing a side-channel near the Central Market.

OWING to the frequent occurrences of piracy in south-western Korea two Japanese torpedo-boats have been dispatched to the neighbourhood.

A EUROPEAN was given one month's hard labour in the Police Court to-day for stowing away on board the Choyang from Shanghai to Hongkong.

FOR stealing a couple of pipes and the same number of waistcoats, a Chinaman was to-day sentenced to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

FOURTEEN days' hard labour and four hours' stocks was the sentence meted out to a Chinaman at the Magistrate's Court to-day for the larceny of a quantity of sundry goods.

THE attention of our readers is called to the Belle View Hotel advertisement on page 3. There will be a band performance on Sunday next, 3rd inst., commencing at 5 p.m.

THE N. C. D. News is informed on good authority that a letter has been received in Shanghai from Sir Robert Hart, saying that he intends to leave Home for the Far East on October 15.

It has been decided by the Navy Department to establish dockyards at Kiangsu, Poochow, Whampoa, and Weihaiwei. Before the resumption of the last-named port a dockyard will be temporarily established in Chiao.

AN OBSTREPEROUS TENANT.

CHINAMAN WHO WOULD NOT PAY RENT ASSAULTS HIS LANDLADY.

The story of a cowardly assault was told before Mr. J. R. Wood (Second Police Magistrate) in the Police Court, this morning, which, however, had its humorous side. The complainant, a lady giving the name of Mrs. Raymond, proceeded against her erstwhile tenant for assaulting her in Hollywood Road yesterday. Complainant, who spoke broken English, related her story at a furious pace and occasionally, he in the dock darted fiery glances at the witness half in defiance and half in helplessness. According to the complainant's version of the story, it appears that the defendant, who had been a source of constant trouble to the lady in his capacity of tenant met his former landlady in the vicinity of Hollywood Road yesterday afternoon. He is said to have approached complainant without having been invited so to do and evidently being a firm believer in the saying that "Revenge is sweet," he is alleged to have brought into play his fist, and, what is more, used them with remarkable rapidity, in the course of which the lady's sun-bonnet became unfurled and merrily rolled down the roadway, exposing a disarranged coiffure for the delectation of a vulgar crowd. Then it suddenly dawned upon our hero that it was necessary to make himself scarce, and he was about to effect this highly desirable purpose when he felt the heavy hand of the law clutch him; he none too gently and the rest of the tale was unfolded at headquarters. The parties concerned appeared in the Police Court this morning and the case was remanded.

HONGKONG GARRISON SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

Last evening the pupils attending the garrison schools in Hongkong received the prizes they had won during the session. The function was held in the Royal Engineers' Theatre, Wellington Barracks, and there was a large attendance of parents and friends of the scholars. Captain W. M. Stewart, D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Commanding the Garrison Schools in the South China command, presided and the Garrison school master, Mr. L. Haynes, and school-mistress, Miss B. C. Myle, were also present.

The proceedings started with a short programme of music, as follows:—
Glee, "Hail, Shilling Mount," Elder Children.
Recitation, "Highly Praise," Miss H. Wilson.
Piano Solo, "The Merry Kitchen," Miss N. Lock.
Song, "My Mother," Infant.
Piano Distribution of Prizes, Captain Stewart.
Choir Singing, "The Art of the Soldier," Master W. Phillips.
Recitation, "The Soldier's Song," Master W. Taylor.
Part Song, "The Soldier's Song," Elder Children.
Action Song, "The Soldier's Song," Infant.

In the course of the proceedings, Mrs. Chamberlain was called upon to distribute the prizes, a ceremony which she gracefully performed. Miss Ethel Armstrong presented Mrs. Chamberlain with a beautiful bouquet.

The prize winners were as follows:—
Standard 7—W. White—Proficiency.
Standard 6—R. Finlan—Proficiency.
Standard 5—W. Goulding—Proficiency.
Standard 4—H. Williams, H. Hooper and M. Lever—Proficiency.
Standard 3—W. Hooper, E. Edser and G. Smith—Proficiency.
Standard 2—J. Webb, L. Allen, G. Turner and J. McLaverty—Proficiency.
Standard 1—J. Marshall—Regular attendance.
Standard 1—W. Lawley, A. Marshall, H. Watton and A. Lever.

INFANTS.
W. White, E. White, K. McLaverty, R. Guider, M. Day, R. Watton, R. Diver, C. Hooper, N. Varnes, A. Lock, A. Tompkins, M. Cawse and F. Contigap.

Awarded Certificates of Merit:—Std. 5—Smith; Std. 4—H. Hooper and F. Webb; Std. 3—B. Coveney, W. Hooper, A. Webb and R. Phillips; Std. 2—L. Allen, J. Webb, and G. Turner; Std. 1—A. Lever, H. Watton, A. Marshall, W. Lawley, E. White, and W. Benfield.

Mr. Haynes afterwards conveyed the thanks of the teaching staff to the parents of the children for taking such a great interest in their work. Getting up an entertainment like the present was not done without considerable time and trouble, but the teachers were well repaid when they saw such a large gathering as that before them, and he hoped that the parents would roll up in greater numbers to the forthcoming school concert. (Applause.)

Captain Stewart said he thought the results of the year's work were very satisfactory indeed when they took into consideration the trying climate and the difficulties caused by changes of teachers. He thought the teaching staff strongly deserved the congratulations of parents for the manner in which they had done their work. He wished particularly, on their behalf, to thank Mr. Haynes for his good and conscientious work. He was shortly leaving Hongkong, but (Mr. Haynes) would carry the best wishes of all to his new station in London. (Applause.) Thanks were also due to Miss Myle and the rest of the teaching staff (Applause). To the children who had won prizes they would offer their congratulations, while to those who were not successful they could offer sympathy. If they "pegged away," however, they would be bound to get prizes sooner or later. In conclusion the speaker thanked Mrs. Chamberlain for attending. (Applause.)

The proceedings closed with cheers for all who had taken part that evening.

MEMBERS of the Hongkong Jockey Club are reminded that the half-yearly meeting takes place to-morrow, Saturday, at noon, on the second floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, at the conclusion of which there will be an extraordinary general meeting.

ROBBERY AT LAN TAU.

FARMER ATTACKED BY BAND OF THIEVES

It was only the other day that a conviction was recorded at the Criminal Sessions in the case of a man who took part in a sea robbery at Lan Tau and now news comes from the same locality that another outrage has been committed by a number of men who successfully duped the complainants, a farmer and his wife. It appears that shortly after nine o'clock on the night of Sunday last, a number of men appeared on the forebore near the farmer's dwelling, which excited the suspicions of the latter, who demanded to know who they were and the nature of their business. As no reply was forthcoming, the farmer produced his rifle and levelled it at one of the men. They approached the farmer and before the latter had time to realise the situation, his weapon was snatched away from him and thrown into the sea. The men next set upon the unfortunate farmer and belaboured him with a stick to an extent which rendered him unconscious, after which they ransacked their victim's premises and carried away articles aggregating to a value of \$500. One of the robbers subsequently tried to pawn a portion of the articles, saying that they had been bequeathed to him by his father a year ago, as a result of which he was handed to the Police, whose investigations have resulted in the arrest of two men, who made their formal appearance in the Police Court the other day.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

100 YARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The entries for the Club, 100 Yards Championship, which closed to-day, are small; many expected a bigger entry. Claxton and Remedios will give Humphreys a good race, as they are training hard for it. We understand that the programme for to-morrow will be the 100 Yards Club Championship, Team Race and a Water Polo Match.

The entries for the 100 Yards are as follows:—C. Humphreys, A. A. Claxton, P. M. Remedios, C. J. Cooke and H. C. Syer. The race is for the cup presented by the recent Shanghai visitors.

TYPHOON IN FORMOSA.

LOSS OF LIFE AND SEVERE DAMAGE.

It appears that the storm experienced in Japan on the 18th and 19th ultimo was the tail-end of a typhoon which developed its full force in Formosa. An official report by the Formosan Government, received by the Home Department on the 20th ultimo, gives details as follows of the loss of life and damage caused by the storm in the island:—

Taipei District.—Two Japanese and 47 Formosans were rescued from danger of drowning, while 420 Formosans and 100 Japanese were removed from their houses to places of safety and given supplies of food. Twelve houses totally collapsed, 2088 were flooded, 12 were partially demolished, 18 were washed away, and 80 damaged.

Kai District.—Seven houses were flooded and 40,000 kins of coal washed away.

Shinku District.—Twenty-two persons were rescued from their houses and 60 houses were flooded.

Tuyen District.—Two Japanese were killed and one injured; 241 houses were flooded, and 21 damaged.

Shichiku District.—Thirty houses were flooded, and 7 houses and 4 boats were washed away.

Eyogita District.—Seven Japanese were killed, while 255 are reported missing; 204 houses totally collapsed, 668 were flooded, and 16 houses and 2 boats were washed away.

Considerable damage was caused to the crops, roads, and bridges.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The opening match of the season takes place on the Club's ground to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 2.45 p.m., between 1st Eleven & All Comers.

1st Eleven.—Messrs. T. E. Pearce, R. E. O. Bird, E. A. Fowler, R. E. H. Oliver, R. O. Hutchinson, A. A. Claxton, Capt. H. C. Bird (Buff), Capt. G. E. Garnett, R. A. Capt. H. H. Beasley, R. A. L. H. W. Green (Buff), L. D. K. Anderson (Buff).

All Comers.—Messrs. W. N. Edwards, A. Mackenzie, W. H. T. King, W. Waterhouse, B. W. Kilby, A. Whitmarsh, R. T. Long, A. H. Young, R. Pestoiji, Capt. D. Clapham, R. A. Capt. R. D. Crawford, R. A. L. H. M. Liepmann, 15th Rajputi, and Lt. H. G. Baginall, R.A.

It is reported that the Chinese Government insists on the taxation of materials imported for the reconstruction of the Antung-Mukden railway, and adheres to its contention concerning the policing of the railway on the strength of the argument that it is not a branch line of the South Manchuria railway.

The Shanghai Taotai has issued two proclamations prohibiting boycotts against British steamers and against the Japanese. The former forbids the boycott against shipping goods on British steamers. This of course refers to the agitation at Kiukiang. The latter is the second notification regarding the Japanese boycott which had been organized as a protest against the Manchurian convention. It refers to the Taotai's previous proclamation, forbidding the boycott agitation, in which the Taotai directed the people to continue in their peaceful avocations of business. It enjoins upon the people not to heed or listen to wild, untrue statements, nor to join in so ignorant a measure as a boycott, which will merely injure friendly relations and result in material losses. Significantly, it says, are being taken to arrest the leaders of the movement, and any one found printing circulars promoting the boycott will be arrested and his premises will be sealed up.—N. C. D. News.

INTERPORT SWIMMING.

SHANGHAI COMMENTS.

The Shanghai Times, of 27th ult., says:—In another column will be found the results of the Interport Swimming events of last Saturday, which conclude the programme of the carnival in Hongkong. The Shanghai team has been disappointed, and it was only the magnificent swimming of R. W. McCabe, who may now with justice claim to be the all-round champion of the Far East, that can be regarded with anything like satisfaction by Shanghai. It is not that our men swam badly that the many defeats are due; it is that the Hongkong men are better swimmers. Of course, conditions are different in Shanghai from those in Hongkong and this, to some extent at least, has had an effect upon the visitors. Excluding McCabe, the team as a whole has met stiffer men, but Hongkong has a far greater number of swimmers to choose from, for in the Colony there are greater facilities for the sport than obtain here. The water is salt and clean; the harbour is free to all, there are two "live" clubs, and the navy and military take great interest in the sport; besides this, the public of the Colony support, both financially and otherwise, the different carnivals which are promoted. The fact that nine teams competed in the water polo tournament in Hongkong this season indicates how many swimmers there are in the Colony. With the impetus which has been given the sport locally by the formation of the International Swimming Club and the arranging of this Interport fixture, there can be no doubt but that many more of our young men will take up the sport and in another season or two we may safely hope to give Hongkong a harder tussle, even though we may not have another McCabe and Shanghai would have suffered defeat in every event. The Hongkong winners numbered four, and C. J. Cooke, who did not win an individual event, was second to McCabe twice. It will thus be seen that Hongkong was not a one-man team by any means. However, though the Shanghai flag remains in the possession of the V. R. C. this team has done good work by making a commencement with Interport contests in this line of sport and future teams will look back and be thankful that a team was sent down in 1909. McCabe has established a record which should stand for a long time. He has won three out of the four swimming championships—the 200, 440, and 880 yards—being only defeated in the 100 yards; and, in addition, he won the throwing of the polo ball. The most disappointing results in Shanghai were the defeats in the two team races. It was felt in some quarters when the news of the 200 yards race (eight men aside) was received here that had the race been five men aside, each to swim two lengths (66 2/3 yards), the result would have been different. For unluckily, on Saturday such an event was included on the programme but again Hongkong won, and won in an easier fashion than in the former race. The times put up by Hongkong in both these events are remarkable. In the first, the eight men competing averaged 19 1/2 seconds for 3 1/2 yards; in the second the five men averaged a trifle over 14 seconds for the 66 2/3 yards. At the flying aqueduct race here, a fortnight or so ago, the International team of four men averaged 45 1/2 seconds for the same distance. It would, therefore, have been reasonable to expect the five fastest men of the two Shanghai teams to improve on that time.

SHANGHAI'S CHAMPION.

The magnificent success which Mr. R. W. McCabe, swimming champion at 200, 440 and 880 yards of Hongkong and Shanghai, and 100 yards and Long Distance Champion of Shanghai, achieved in Hongkong last week is our excuse, if one be needed, for referring to his career as a swimmer.

Mr. McCabe was born in Ireland and he commenced to win prizes as a swimmer from the age of fifteen, when he swam in boys' race under 16. For 10 years in succession he won from scratch in the chief boys' event at Sandy Cove, Ireland, and then created a surprise by winning the Club Handicap from scratch, it was the first time that a "Boy" had won this event from scratch. In 1895 he won the 440 yards open sea handicap, being in receipt of 40 seconds start from scratch. He won many other club events during the next three years, besides playing water polo in 1896, '97 and '98. In each of these years the Club 350 which McCabe played won the Leinster Water Polo League Championship—a distinction which must be remembered by our champion with justifiable pride. In 1898 McCabe was "nearly" his zenith; he entered for all the championships of Ireland and started in three out of four, winning two. They were the 220 yards and the 440 yards. He was second in the half-mile. He added additional laurels to his record in 1899, for he then annexed all Irish championships—the 100, 220, 440 and 880, putting up new Irish records for all distances. He also had the distinction of this year of being appointed captain of the Dublin University Water Polo team and he was also champion of the University. In 1900 he repeated his performances of the previous year in the four championship events, and set up fresh records for the 220 and the 440 but his records for the 100 and half mile still stood. He accompanied the University team as captain during their English tour of 1900, and in the same year he competed in two of the National Swimming Championships. He met J. H. Derbyshire (England) and F. Lane (Australia) in the 220 at Birmingham, when both these wonderful swimmers tied for first place in world's record time. McCabe was third. For the 440 open sea National Championship he finished third to J. A. Jarvis and Wildgoose. The event took place at Skegness, and it stands to McCabe's credit that in this event he defeated Jack Helliagars (Australia). From 1898 until he left Ireland McCabe was in the Irish Water Polo team which competed against England, Scotland and Wales, and he was offered a place in the British team which

visited Germany under the auspices of the National Life Society.

He visited Paris in 1901 to attend the holiday courses at the University of Paris, and he entered for the 500 metres championship of France. Through a mishap at the start he failed to win the race, but finished fourth, adding to his laurels by beating such noted continental swimmers as Cleve-not, Verbeek and Gondie, while H. Burgess, the Channel swimmer, was also behind McCabe at the finish.

Since his arrival in Shanghai McCabe has an almost unbroken run of victories in championship. He held the Rowing Club's championship (100 yards) since it was established until 1903, when he was beaten by C. W. O. Mayo in 70 2/5 seconds; this year, however, he turned the tables on Mayo in 67 1/5 seconds. He won the Long distance race in the Whangpoo River each time it has been contested—in 1906, 1908 and 1909. He also holds the 100 yards Shanghai Championship which he first won in 1908, and the 200 yards Championship; he threw the polo ball farthest at both Hongkong and Shanghai.

The above brief resume will give our readers an idea of Mr. McCabe's prowess in natation. If he adheres to his expressed decision and retires from active participation in sport after this season he will be able to look back on his last year as one of the best of his career, though the opposition may not have been as strong as when he met World's champions in 1900. He has upheld the honour of Shanghai in the first recognised Interport contest with Hongkong and to him all honour is due.

A COMPARISON.

The Shanghai Mercury writes:—Now that the final results of the Interport Swimming contest are to hand it is possible to see how Shanghai compares with Hongkong, on actual points, but that is not a complete view of things. The significance of the victory on points must be considerably modified if one is to understand the real situation. It is to be borne in mind that Hongkong swimmers practically have all the year round in which to swim, whereas Shanghai swimmers, except the very thickest-skinned, have a somewhat long close season. Again, Shanghai swimming, in these deplorable days is largely confined to the placid waters of the various Swimming Baths, the Shanghai swimmer rarely taking his dip nowadays in the mildly turbulent Whangpoo, as he used to regularly do before such things as private or public baths existed. The frequent sea-bathing parties that are popular in Hongkong are not to be had here, and this probably accounts in good measure for the superior achievement of Hongkong. At the same time it is not altogether to the credit of Shanghai that all her victories were won by one man, even though two of the Model Settlement's best were out of the swim by reason of sickness. Mr. McCabe's fine record would have been very difficult to beat in any case, however.

The value of interport swimming contests cannot be doubted. If there is one form of sport above another which should be fostered in shipping communities it is aquatic sports of every kind. Not only those whose business takes them down to the sea in ships every day of their lives but practically the whole population is frequently called upon to travel by water, in fact it is the most generally adopted means of travel owing to the somewhat inconvenient and unsatisfactory roads to be found outside the ports of China; and certainly foreigners in China travel far more by water than they do either by road or rail, so that anything that will tend to reduce the risk of disaster deserves all the encouragement that sports either of a local or interport character can give it. It is not necessary that a man should be a good swimmer in the sporting sense or to the sporting degree. The simplest elements of swimming have thousands of times sufficed to save life, and except in unusual circumstances will serve the purpose, though the higher the degree of proficiency the greater the power of battling with the elements and the higher the probability of overcoming them. Hand in hand with these elementary things should go some conception on the part of every swimmer of how to assist those in danger of drowning. Many a time life has been lost because the elementary swimmer has no notion how to use his powers for the benefit of others, and indeed it is frequently dangerous for the ordinary swimmer to attempt to assist a drowning man; often they are both lost. Hence we should like to see life-saving and similar competitions introduced into the local and interport contests. The effect could be nothing but salutary. And if the Chinese could be induced to take up this question, as they were about to do some three or four years ago, it would make a vast difference to the mortality of the floating population.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (Lightning) 4th inst.
American (Manchuria) 6th inst.
German (Prinz Regent Luitpold) 6th inst.
Indian (Kutsum), 11th inst.

The S.S. Blomfontein left Singapore on 30th ult., and is due here on 5th inst., a.m.

The C. N. Co.'s S.S. Anshu left Shanghai on 30th ult., and is due here on 3rd inst.

The C. N. Co.'s S.S. Changsha left Sydney on 25th ult., and is due here on 18th inst.

The H. A. L. S.S. C. Ford, left Shanghai on 30th ult., a.m., and may be expected here on 4th inst.

The O. S. K. S.S. Seattle Maru, which left Hongkong on 28th August, arrived at Tacoma on 27th ult.

The C. P. R. Co.'s S.S. Empress of India arrived at Nagasaki at 8.30 a.m. on 30th ult., and left again at 2.30 p.m. same day, for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 6.30 p.m. on 1st inst.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1909.

YUAN SHIH-KAI IN FAVOUR.

His Excellency Yuan Shih-kai, whose name has dropped out of the press for some time, has again been restored to favour, although the precise reason for this "act of clemency" is still obscure. It is known, however, that Chaoq-tung has been strongly recommending the Grand Council to secure the services of Yuan, who is admittedly one of the ablest and most disinterested statesmen in China; and now it is reported that the Prince Regent has summoned him to become chief of the Wai-wu-pu. Other advisers state that it is proposed to ask His Excellency Yuan Shih-kai to accept the post of Viceroy of Manchuria,

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

OHANG CHIH-TUNG'S HEALTH.

PRINCE REGENT'S SOLICITUDE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 30th September.

The Prince Regent deputed certain officials to ascertain the condition of Chang Chih-tung's health.

His Imperial Highness has sent medicines and medical comforts to the Grand Councillor.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

DIFFERENCES AT KIRIN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Kirin, 30th September.

Owing to a conflict of national interests, the Russians and Japanese are frequently having differences.

The Japanese have seized Chang-chui while the Russians have seized the police station in that place.

LORD KITCHENER.

A VALEDICTORY.

Simla, September 9.

The following Indian Army Order has been issued by His Excellency Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief, India, from Army Headquarters, Simla, dated 10th September:—

"My extended tenure as Commander-in-Chief in India having terminated, I desire to place on record my high appreciation of the excellent work which has been accomplished by those who have served under me during the period for which it has been my privilege to command His Majesty's Forces in this country.

"I am well aware that changes which were found necessary and which have been introduced into the Army could not have been successfully accomplished without much exertion and self-denial on the part of all concerned. I am most grateful to all ranks of the Army, both British and Indian, for the loyal and ungrudging way in which they have laboured to give effect to my wishes.

"I am glad to believe that in organisation, in training and in readiness for war, improvement has been continuous during the last seven years. Steady persistence will be needed to maintain even the present standard of efficiency, while that higher ideal which has not yet been reached can be attained only by continued effort. Continuity is, indeed, the keyword of this my last message to the Army in India, continuity as regards the end aimed at, the means by which that end is sought, and the effort without which nothing worth the doing can ever be accomplished. Given such continuity, I look forward with confidence to a steady and progressive advance in training and readiness for war, built up on the foundations which I have endeavoured to lay.

"One of my aims throughout my tenure of command has been devotion of power downward throughout all ranks of officers with a view to encouraging that personal initiative and readiness to accept responsibility which are so invaluable in war, but which cannot then be looked for unless they have been made habitual by constant exercise in peace. The response has been encouraging, but seven years is all too short a period for the formation of a mental habit throughout the whole of a great service. I hope, and believe, that in time my object will be fully attained.

"I specially commend the British troops in this country for the whole-hearted support they have given me in my efforts to increase their physical efficiency and to reduce venereal disease. The result has been a most marked improvement in the health statistics and a material benefit to the men themselves and to the country which they serve. I make it my request to them that they will permit no falling back in these matters.

"The Indian Army has passed through a time of trial; attempts have been made to corrupt their loyalty and to seduce them from their allegiance. But under the guidance of their Officers, both British and Indian, they have remained unaffected thereby, and have earned the gratitude of their Sovereign for their loyalty, bravery, and devotion.

"Finally, I desire to thank the General Officers Commanding the armies, Division and Brigade and Staff, both at headquarters and with troops, for the support and assistance they have given me throughout my tenure of command.

"I bid farewell to the Army in India, both British and Indian, with regret, but with full confidence in its future."

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

SIX-A-SIDE COMPETITION.

Members desirous of taking part in the above are requested to forward their names to Mr. H. J. Tolson, Hon. Secretary. Entries close on Tuesday, the 1st instant.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

LORD KITCHENER IN CANTON.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 30th September.

At 7.40 a.m. to-day Lord Kitchener and party left here on board H.M. the destroyer *Albatross* for Hongkong. During his short stay in Canton, Lord Kitchener spent most part of the day sightseeing and purchased a number of articles, principally silk embroidered goods. Chinese porcelain and other curios.

HOUSE C. LIFES.

On the 28th instant six workmen were more or less injured as the result of the collapse of a house which was being rebuilt in Chuk Wang Sha after the disastrous fire a month ago.

GUARD BOATS.

In accordance with instructions received from Peking, the Viceroy has given directions to both Admiral Li Chun and the Commander-in-Chief of the Land Forces in Kwangtung to jointly consider the advisability of abolishing a number of existing guard-boats stationed on the North, East and West Rivers with a view to retrenchment.

MAP OF CANTON.

The Police authorities deputed two men to make a complete map of the city of Canton. These two men started on their work on the 29th inst.

TIGER SLAYING IN CHINA.

CURIOUS METHODS.

In China tigers are left tied to the mouths of the caves that tigers frequent, and as each dawn appears heralded by the chirping of a thousand swallows and all the brilliant colours of a Chinese morning our tramps up into the hills to inspect the bait. If they are at their posts untouched, bleating hungrily for breakfast another monotonous day of waiting ensues, and one begins to doubt whether the Chinese tiger exists. Certainly the tales one has heard of the country seem but a snare and a delusion, and as the days lengthen into weeks it is a sore temptation to abandon the quest. Then suddenly comes the first intimation that the game has arrived. In the dead of the night there is a tremendous uproar in the village street; the natives are running wildly to and fro, the hunters are preparing their torches and spears in a manner which suggests a solemn and somewhat solemn tribe. A tiger has entered the fields. This, indeed, welcome news, for if only he has killed a goat there will be something to work on. At daylight the hunters are in readiness; their torches, formed of long bamboo rods with oil rags tied around their tips, are prepared, the idols are duly propitiated, and off we start into the hills, expectancy and hopefulness at top notch. The hunters light their torches and enter the cave as carefully as though it were a pig-sty, not a tiger's den. They expect to find within.

Meanwhile the sportsman stands a few yards away from the entrance, ready at any second to fire, should the animal try to escape. The excitement is now intense. The men are feeling round inside the cave lighting their way with the torches, and guarding themselves with their spears against an attack. Suddenly a dull roar seems to come from the depths of the rock, the men shout a warning, there is a loud *ang*, and

THE TIGER BRINGS from between the great boulders. He will not go out of his way to attack, nor will he hesitate an instant, but makes off in great bounds down the mountain side; in that moment the sportsman must shoot, and shoot accurately, no second chance is given. More likely, however, on seeing the light of the torches, the animal will cower back in the innermost recesses of the cave, whence it will be impossible to dislodge him. On ascertaining his position, the hunters pick up all possible exits with bundles of stuff which are thrown down from above by the villagers, who never miss the fun of seeing a hunt, and invariably gather on the hill-side at a respectable distance from the scene of action. This blocking in of the game often takes several hours which are hours of tense expectancy for the sportsman, who must be ready at any second for a change of tactics and a sudden charge on the part of the tiger.

Finally it is announced that the animal is effectively blocked. The sportsman drops down between the boulders that form the entrance to the cave, and having accustomed his eyes to the torchlight he follows the direction of the hunters for approaching the tiger's retreat. He will perhaps have to wriggle on his stomach through some narrow passages, dragging his gun by the muzzle after him. He is practically in darkness, and his ignorance as to the exact whereabouts of the tiger renders his task one of peculiar interest. As he draws near a low half-suppressed roar reveals the animal's position. Probably the sportsman can now see through the cracks in the rock the glowing eyes and the great striped side, yet he is in no danger, for the hunters have done their work well and left but a small hole through which the tiger is to be fired. It is

A NOVEL SITUATION.

thus to be within a few feet of a live tiger in a dark cave, and to see the green eyes blinking sleepily in the glow from the torches which have been thrust through the cracks in the rock underneath, and to watch the mighty head and great swelling muscles of the magnificent brute as he lies panting with anger. In spite of one's feeling of security, one does not dare to delay too long. The Express is dropped painfully into position; the tiger, as he sees the muzzle approaching, draws back snarling. Then the report of the rifle sounds through the cave, and the hunt is over. The body is dragged with difficulty to the surface, and slung from a pole, is carried by the hunters back to the village, while the natives follow alongside joyfully shouting, dancing, and generally rejoicing at the death of so dreaded an enemy. *Nikola in the Medicine Shop.*

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write this afternoon:—

The local market has been very lifeless during the week, but a fair business in "Rubber" has been put through.

The ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., is advertised to take place on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at noon. The transfer books of the company will be closed from the 11th to the 19th inst.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled fairly steady and sales have taken place at \$90, closing slightly firmer. The London quotation is £92.10. Nationals continue in demand at \$65.

Marine Insurance.—Unaloes are firm and have inquiries at \$84. All other stocks under this heading are unchanged and without business to report.

Fire Insurance.—China Fires are on offer at \$114. Hongkong Fires are firm and buyers prevail at \$360.

Shipping.—Shell Transports have further weakened in sympathy with London and are quoted at 70. In other stocks under this heading, we have no business to report.

Refineries.—China Sugars have been dealt in at \$146 to a fair extent. Luxons are unchanged. Perak Sugars are on offer at Tis. 355.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering are firmer and wanted at Tis. 17.80. Raubs are on offer at \$84.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have been placed at \$61, but are obtainable at this rate. Whampoa Docks have declined to \$56, at which rate there are sellers. Shanghai Docks are weak and offering at Tis. 774. Hongkew Wharves have weakened to Tis. 140, with sellers.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been sold at \$101. There is no business to report in other stocks under this heading the rates for which remain unchanged.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have again been dealt in at \$61. Ewos have declined to Tis. 1364 but there are buyers at the rate.

According to latest mail advices to hand from the North changes in other Northern Mills are as follows: Internationals, Tis. 89, Lau Kung, Mows, Tis. 112, Soychees, Tis. 475.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are on offer at \$13. Dairy Farms are inquired for at \$18, but sellers are scarce. Green Island Cement have been sold at \$84. The inferior divided of 55 cents per share paid on the 25th inst. Langkai, have experienced another severe drop and are dominantly quoted at Tis. 600. Samatras have risen to Tis. 119 at which rate sales have taken place.

Rubbers.—Further considerable advances have taken place in the prices of practically all Rubber stocks. There has been a lively demand; rates close very firm with an upward tendency. Anglo-Malays have firmed up to 166. During the week sales have taken place at 166, 163 and 160. Bolgowales have shown an improvement on last week's quotation and sales at \$68 have buyers at \$71 (Spore). Cattle fields have sellers at 60. Damansaras have found buyers during the week at 87.6 and at the close are in further demand. Sales of Golcondas have been effected at 64 and more are wanted at the improved rate of 66.6. There are buyers of Highland and Lowlands at 74. Kamungas can be sold at 51. Kuala Lumpurs are wanted at 63.6. Linggis have risen to 25 at which rate sales have taken place. Ragallas have been a firm market, sales having taken place during the early part of the week, at 57 (Spore) and 54 at 53, closing slightly firmer. Ledburys have been the medium of a fair business at 47.6, 48.3, 50 and 51, closing with more inquiries at 52.6. The partly paid shares are firm at 35.6 after sales. Saggar are in demand at 100. Shellfords have been dealt in to a fair extent at 37.6, 37.6 and 38.3, closing with more inquiries at the higher rate. There have been sales of Sugeel Chohs at 40 for the partly paid, and 43 for the fully paid shares. Sindycrofts are on offer at \$710 (Spore) while Singapore Johores have buyers at \$300 (Spore).

Exchange.—The Bank's selling rate on London is 1/9 1/16 on demand, The T/T rate on Shanghai is 75.

Dividends Payable.—Highland and Lowlands. Interim of 1/6 per share for a/c 1909.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements:—

October Settlement 29th October.
November " 29th November.
December " 29th December.

YARN MARKET.

Hongkong, 1st October.

Our last report was dated the 17th ultimo per *s. Assay* since when our market has been greatly enlivened by the appearance of our two large speculators who, encouraged by reports of a stronger market in India, not only commenced buying largely but responded freely to the demands of holders for higher prices. This sudden and unexpected heavy business has been effected almost entirely in 10s and 12s and close upon 7,000 bales have changed hands at an appreciation of \$1 to \$1 per bale. The bulk of the purchases may be credited to the account of the above mentioned speculators, whereas the other native dealers deterred by the exorbitant prices now rolling are holding entirely aloof. Holden, on the other hand, despite the high prices of the raw material, availed themselves of the rise in prices and have shown every disposition to meet the demand while it lasted and we close with a quiet but strong market.

No. 61.—Owing to an absence of inquiry from the country, a trifling business has been done at unaltered rates.

No. 62.—Have been in fair request and are higher by \$1 to \$1 1/2 in values.

No. 105 & 135.—Show a considerable business at the above mentioned advances.

No. 166.—Small stock and an excited demand have ruled prices above the level of No. 166.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong on TUESDAY, the 19th October, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 31st July, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 19th October, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order,
M. MANUK,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1909. [690]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship.

"JAPAN,"
Captain J. G. Olifant, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1909. [691]

No. 2's.—Consequent on the absence of demand from the consuming centres a small business has been done at previous rates.

Total sales 7,000 bales.
Unsold stocks estimated at 21,139 bales.
Sold but undelivered in the godowns, and to arrive 34,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The mail steamer *Hanabaya* and extra steamer *Tokio Maru* from Bombay and extra steamer *Yamaguchi* from Calcutta have brought in 4,393 bales for Hongkong, and 7,000 bales for Shanghai, shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai, and coast ports &c., amount to about 5,000 bales.

Shanghai.—Is reported moderately active with an advance of 1 Tael per bale.

Japanese Yarn.—Market almost closed.

Local Mill.—No business; the high price of cotton rendering any further production unprofitable.

Raw Cotton.—No stock or arrival of both Indian and China cotton and consequently no business. We quote Indian \$32 to \$37 and China \$34 to \$38. Telegraphic reports from India state that the new Indian crop is a bumper one, and it seems incomprehensible how the Bombay yarn market still keeps firm.

Rupees T/T 13 1/2, Sterling D/D 1/9 1/16, Shanghai T/T 75, Rupees D/D 13 1/2, Sterling 4m 1/9 1/16, Japan 8 1/2, Bar Silver 23 1/2.

POLISHWALLA & KOTWALL,
China and Yarn Brokers.

FIRE IN YOKOHAMA HARBOUR.

"At about 2 a.m. on the 22nd ult. fire broke out on the Japanese steamer *Katori-maru* moored inside the break-water near Kanagawa. The Water Police, Customs, Harbour Office and steamers in port immediately sent men, with pumps, to the steamer. It was not, however, until past eight o'clock this morning that the fire was under control. Fortunately no one was injured.

The Japan Gazette states that the fire originated in the coal-bunkers of the *Katori-maru*, but the cause of the outbreak is not definitely known. The steamer, which belongs to Mr. Kenzuke Konomoto, of Osaka, arrived at Yokohama in January this year from Moji, and has since been lying in the harbour, pending the settlement of a legal action brought against the steamer by the owner of the Japanese steamer *Yamaguchi-maru*, which was sunk in collision with the *Katori-maru* near Moji in May last year.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. H. B. & Co. Piece Goods Market Report says:—

The upward course of American cotton is daily making holders of stocks here more and more reticent about selling, and in consequence the tone of the market is becoming gradually firmer, although in reality there is very little actual business going on. This, however, is partly accounted for by the proximity of the usual native Mid-Autumn Settling Day which takes place on the 29th instant, and for which the natives are busy with their squaring-up of accounts. After that date it is hoped that the Market may exhibit a little more genuine activity than is at present the case, for values here must ultimately follow those required by producers, and the gap which has to be bridged is now a very wide one indeed.

Apart from the fact of the high prices now quoted by producers owing to dear cotton, it would appear that values are likely to further strengthen rather than show a set back, for trade both in England and America points towards a return to better conditions, and such indications are not confined to those two countries only. Russia has anticipations of a large harvest, the same may be said of India, while the shortage in the cotton crop in America is more than counterbalanced by its good wheat crop. All of this tends in the direction of a stimulation of business and a general enhancement in values of productions as the year advances, while as far as the cotton industry only is concerned, statistics of spinning running in the whole world, this year as compared to last, shows a considerable aggregate increase, so that an anticipated shortage of some two and a half million bales in the cotton crop looks like dear cotton for a long while to come.

To-day's Advertisements.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship.

"WAKASA MARU,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godown and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 7th October, will be subject to rest.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1909. [458-459]

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship.

"GREGORY APCAR,"
Captain S. H. Belson, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 2nd October, at 10 A.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN
(Occupying 24 days).
Steamers leave about every 3 weeks, for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea), Moji to Hongkong providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's steamers.
Fare for round trip \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1909. [679]

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

MORE NOVELTIES. MORE STAR TURNS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

To-morrow (Saturday), October 2nd.

SUNDAY EVENING.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE BEGINNING AT 9 P.M.

NEW ARTISTES! NEW ACTS!

By our all Star LONDON & CONTINENTAL ARTISTES.

30 IN NUMBER 30

Location of our Tents:—

TRAMWAY TERMINUS, KENNEDY TOWN.

For Full particulars read our Descriptive Hand Bills.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Box of 6 chairs \$15.00; Single seat in box \$3.00; Dress circle chairs \$2.00; Stalls (European Gallery) \$1.00, and Gallery 60 cts.

N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-price to the \$1.00 and \$2.00 Seats.
Booking at ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd.

NOTICE—Special Trains running before and after performance.
MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
HONGKONG, 1st October, 1909.

Intimations.

CHEESE.

CHOICE CANADIAN STILTON:

60 Cents per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1909. [580]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members of the above Club will be held TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 2nd Oct., 1909, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Offices of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1909. [664]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the above Club will be held TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 2nd Oct., at 12.15 P.M., at the Offices of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road, a Notice regarding which is being sent to each Member.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1909. [665]

CLUB WHISKY.

AGE, QUALITY AND MELLOWNESS.

Test for 15 years as an Ideal Scotch for this climate.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

H. PRICE & CO., LD., WINE MERCHANTS.

19, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone No. 125.

Hongkong, 14th September 1909.

[666]

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec. (Subject to alteration). Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong,	From Quebec
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, OCT. 16TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, NOV. 12TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, NOV. 6TH.	From St. John. "EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, DEC. 3RD.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. GRADY, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, 1st Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	YATSHING	SUNDAY, 3rd Oct., Daylight.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	CHOY SANG	TUESDAY, 5th Oct., 3 P.M.
S'PORE, SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	FOOSUNG	TUESDAY, 5th Oct., 3 P.M.
MANILA	KUENSANG	FRIDAY, 8th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 8th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	KUENSANG	WEDNESDAY, 13th Oct., Noon.
S'GAORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	SATURDAY, 16th Oct., 2 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occurring 24 Days).

The steamers Kutsang, Namsang and Foosung leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Shanghai, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Koda, Labad, Dair, Simporra, Tawao, Usukan, Jessellon and Laban.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., General Manager.

Telephone No. 61, Hongkong, 1st October, 1900.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"CHENAM"	2nd Oct., Midnight.
TSINGTAU & NEWCHANG	"LUOHOW"	4th " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAKING"	5th " 3 P.M.
SWATOW, WEI HAI WEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUBICHOW"	5th " 4 P.M.
AMOY, NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"SHANSI"	6th " "
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	7th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANGSHA"	5th Nov., "

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports. DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANGU".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenam, Linan, Chinkun), State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 35, Hongkong, 1st October, 1900.

HONGKONG—MANILA.
CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA	FRIDAY, 1st Oct., 1st P.M.
CAIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 9th Oct., 1st P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, SALINA CRUZ and MANZANILLO (Mexico).

S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6,000 tons gross	Sail 26th Oct., 1900, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	5,000 " "	10th Dec., 1900, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	6,000 " "	5th Feb., 1901, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yok Building.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1900.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TAQOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct trans-Pacific service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	Tons	Leaves
TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SHIMIDZU AND YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	SATURDAY, 2nd Oct., at Noon.
Do	"FIZPATRICK" Capt. E. R. Hutchinson	4,416	SATURDAY, 23rd Oct., at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steamer passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
ANPING VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. T. Sugi	SATURDAY, 2nd Oct., at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI v. SWATOW & AMOY.	"DAIJIN MARU" Capt. Y. Kaburaki	SUNDAY, 3rd Oct., at 10 A.M.

A special reduction of 20% on 1st and 2nd Class Fare to Foochow will be made during the months of August and September.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "OHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU".

First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1900.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES, 1900
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	KANAGAWA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao	WEDNESDAY, 13th Oct., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU, Capt. J. Dring	WEDNESDAY, 27th Oct., at Daylight.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	AKI MARU, Capt. K. Sato	TUESDAY, 12th Oct., at Noon.
	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino	TUESDAY, 9th Nov., at Noon.
	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine	FRIDAY, 29th Oct., at Noon.
	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi	FRIDAY, 26th Nov., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	WAKASA MARU, Capt. N. Nielsen	SATURDAY, 2nd Oct., at Daylight.
	HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser	FRIDAY, 23rd Oct., at Noon.
	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi	TUESDAY, 26th Oct., at Noon.
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	YETOROFU MARU, Capt. K. Seyoda	MONDAY, 11th October.

† Cargo only.

§ Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

EXTRA-PASSenger SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's Newly Built 9,000 Tons Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Hongkong as follows:—

Miyasaki Maru (Capt. T. MURAI) About Wednesday, 20th October.

Kitano Maru (Capt. F. R. COPE) About Wednesday, 17th November.

Hirano Maru (Capt. H. FRASER) About Wednesday, 15th December.

Kamo Maru (Capt. F. L. SOMMER) About Wednesday, 13th Jan., 1901.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND THE WORLD.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUBUMOTO, Manager.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, FLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMFRI-CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELTA."

Captain J. W. H. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., TO-MORROW, the 2nd October, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. Mooltan, 9,621 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and India for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. Arabia, due in London on 13th November, 1900.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWITT,

Superintendent

Hongkong, 1st October, 1900.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE"

Captain G. C. Quady, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 2nd October, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1900.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR

VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Sailing Date

Severic 6,232 S. Shotton 2nd Oct.

Oceanic 4,557 F. W. Davies 21st Oct.

Kumneric 6,232 J. Mathie 18th Nov.

Aymeric 4,363 Boyd 16th Dec.

Severic 6,232 S. Shotton 13th Jan.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Atlantic Steamer passengers.

EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

General Agents.

1st Floor, 23rd September, 1900.

CHARGEURS REUNIS (FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE

TO

SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route, thus affording a fast regular cargo-boat service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship

" "

For further particulars apply to

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1900.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER

"KWONG SAI" Capt. M. S. GOWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These fine Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists, and Officers by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single journey—\$4.

Meals—\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 1, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1900.

Shipping—Steamers.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR"

Captain S. B. Nelson, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 2nd October, at 10 A.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN

(Occupying 24 days).

Steamers leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea), Moji to Hongkong providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers.

Fare for round trip \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1900.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW-YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. "SURUGA" On 6th October.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK:

S.S. "ATHOLL" On or about 16th Oct.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1900.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE

(Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN"

Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 13th October, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Barbershop and a daily qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in state-rooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1900.

Intimations.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their

FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 39, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to

order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Films

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London-Bank T.T.	119
Do. demand	119 1/16
Do. 4 months' sight	119 3/16
France-Bank T.T.	220
America-Bank T.T.	42 1/2
Germany-Bank T.T.	178 1/2
India T.T.	13 1/2
Do. demand	13 1/2
Shanghai-Bank T.T.	75
Singapore-Bank T.T. per H.K. 500	74 1/2
Japan-Bank T.T.	85 1/2
Java-Bank T.T.	105 1/2

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C.	119 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York.	43 1/2
4 months' sight do.	44 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne.	124 1/2
4 months' sight France.	224 1/2
6 months' sight do.	226 1/2
4 months' sight Germany.	182 1/2
Bar Silver.	23 1/2
Bank of England rate.	24 1/2
Sovereigns.	174 1/2

THE WEATHER.

The following report from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—
On the 1st, at 12.55 p.m. the barometer has fallen moderately in N.E. Japan, and risen considerably over W. Japan, moderately over China and slightly in the Philippines.
Pressure is low over the N.E. part of the Sea of Japan, and relatively so about the 14th parallel, both over the China Sea and the Pacific. It is highest over N. China.
Fresh N.E. and E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 10.9, 0.02 inches.
FORECAST.
1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, N.E. and E. winds; fresh; fair.
2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock, same as No. 1.
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

Kueichow, Br. s.s., 1,111, W. B. Brown, 30th Sept., Chafso 20th Sept., Gen.—B. & S. Delta, Br. s.s., 4,780, R. W. Snow, 1st Oct., Shanghai 18th Sept., Mails and Gen.—P. & O. N. Co.
China, Am. s.s., 3,185, D. E. Friele, 1st Oct., San Francisco 3rd Sept., Honolulu 10th Yokohama 21st, Kobe 25th, Nagasaki 26th, and Shanghai 29th, Mails and Gen.—P. & O. N. Co.
Choyang, Br. s.s., 1,414, M. Courtney, 1st Oct., Shanghai via Swatow 16th Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Chenau, Br. s.s., 1,350, J. H. Brown, 1st Oct., Canton 30th Sept., Gen.—B. & S.
Taming, Br. s.s., 1,310, G. H. Pennefather, 1st Oct., Manila 18th Sept., Gen.—B. & S.
Mansing, Br. s.s., 1,444, G. S. Welgall, 1st Oct., Sandakan 13th Sept., Timber and Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Halmon, Br. s.s., 614, J. W. Evans, 1st Oct., Swatow 30th Sept., Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Spesia, Br. s.s., 2,274, O. Girardin, 1st Oct., Foochow 20th Sept., Gen.—H. A. L.
Kweilin, Br. s.s., 1,200, C. W. Puckett, 1st Oct., Karais 25th Sept., Coal.—B. & S.
Anamba, Br. s.s., 1,200, Sargater, 1st Oct., Foochow 20th Sept., Ballast.—Mr. Geo. McBain.
Kanchow, Br. s.s., Monkman, 1st Oct., Weihaiwei 16th Sept., Coal.—B. & S.

Cleanances at the Harbour Office
Oct. 1.
Hainan, for San Francisco.
Mandarin, for Manila.
Typhoon, for Saigon.
Hainan, for Canton.
Siberia, for Shanghai.
Vorwarts, for Hainan.
Choyang, for Canton.
Anamba, for Singapore.

Departures.

Siberia, for San Francisco.
Mandarin, for Manila.
Typhoon, for Saigon.
Hainan, for Canton.
Siberia, for Shanghai.
Vorwarts, for Hainan.
Choyang, for Canton.
Anamba, for Singapore.

Passengers arrived.

Per *Mansing*, from Sandakan—Mr. Thompson, 25 Chinese, and 1 Malay.
Per *Kueichow*, from Chafso—Harmston's Circus, 23 Europeans and 25 Asiatics.
Per *Bahama*, from Swatow—Mrs. Perane and child, Mr. Melcher, and 60 Chinese.
Per *Taming*, from Manila—Messrs. Prising, Kermite, Horne, Yoder, Daniels, Cousen, Bourange, Watson, Barja, Mrs. Hargreaves, and Miss Fisher.
Per *Delta*, for Hongkong from Shanghai—Mr. J. W. Jamieson and servant, Mr. N. G. Maitland, Capt. Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. Adet, Messrs. A. Adet, F. Conlithou, and Miss Bettie Gelardie, infant and maid, Mr. A. Rodon, Mr. A. Madar, Mrs. S. Madar, Miss Phillips, G. E. Dwyer, Mr. Dyer, F. C. But and J. E. Harrop, from Kobe—Mr. R. O. Giff, for London—Mrs. D. Ashkake, and Count and Countess Olan, for Singapore—Mr. S. Olan, for Bombay—Mr. and Mrs. Y. Rano, and Mr. Robert Seki.
Per *China*, for Hongkong from San Francisco—Mr. E. A. Aced, Dr. B. E. Beddoe, Messrs. C. F. Brisset, G. R. Bubb, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Buckner, Master Robert C. Buckner, Miss Henrietta J. Buckner, Master Henry F. Buckner, Miss Maud L. Odo, Mrs. Wm. G. Oxley and infant, Mr. E. W. Carichal, Mr. and Mrs. Tang Chong and 4 children, Messrs. G. E. Dwyer, Geo. F. Desbain, Mr. Desbain, Mrs. D. D. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Dronberger, Miss Antonio, Hong Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Fulton, Master Horace Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Carr, Miss Georgiana Goodhue, Mr. and Mrs. Fong Hong, Dr. C. R. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Lau Che, Master Lau How Fook, Lau Sik Fook, Mr. Roy A. Lind, Miss J. C. Look, Messrs. L. E. McKee, Dhanon, M. G. McKee, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Noll, Mr. James J. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Beck, Miss L. M.

Peck, Miss A. M. Sandelin, Mr. H. R. Spencer, Miss C. Searle, Messrs. Fong Sing, J. J. Spiegel, and R. Wainwright, from Shanghai—Messrs. J. Aumon, R. Delouy, K. Fredrick, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kee Gan, Mr. Luk Cho Shing and wife, Mr. L. Lum Ling and party, Capt. P. A. Murphy, Mrs. Ray Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. W. Robertson, and Mr. H. J. Rosenblatt.

Shipping Reports.

Str. *Kueichow*, from Chafso—Fine throughout.
Str. *Spesia*, from Foochow—Moderate N. East monsoon.
Str. *Kueichow*, from Karatsu—Light wind and fine weather throughout.
Str. *Kanchow*, from Weihaiwei—Fine and clear sea smooth throughout.

Str. *Anamba*, from Foochow—Light to moderate winds, throughout the voyage.
Str. *Bahama*, from Swatow—Light Easterly winds sea smooth and fine clear weather.
Str. *Taming*, from Manila—Light variable winds smooth sea. S.W. swell fine and clear, wind and sea freshening towards arrival.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Jessie Dollar, Br. s.s., 2,707, A. Gow, 21st Sept.,—Tientsin 16th Sept., Ball.—A. K. & Co.
Dourbon, Fr. s.s., 954, Le Bail, 30th Sept.—Saigon 25th Sept., Rice.—Mann Fat.
Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, J. Kaiser, 20th Sept.,—Pakhoi and Hoihow 19th Sept., Gen.—J. & Co.
Dajila Maru, Jap. s.s., 899, Y. Kaburaki, 20th Sept.,—Swatow 20th Sept., Gen.—O. S. K.
Dufour, Nor. s.s., 7,102, J. Biny, 20th Sept.—Bangkok and Swatow 21st Sept., Gen.—C. S. N. Co.
Flotshier, Br. s.s., 2,402, G. C. Cundy, 20th Sept.,—Shanghai 27th Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Gregory Apcar, Br. s.s., 2,951, S. H. Nelson, 28th Sept.,—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 22nd Sept., Opium and Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.
Haford, Br. s.s., 7,716, Hope, 21st Sept.,—New York 30th June, and Labuan 15th Sept., Kerosene Oil.—S. O. Co.
Japan, Br. s.s., 3,806, J. G. Oliffen, 20th Sept.—Japan, 14th Sept., Coal and Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.
Nord, Nor. s.s., 710, Haraldsen, 25th Sept.—Samarang 9th Sept., Sugar and Molasses.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
Paklat, Ger. s.s., 1,018, J. Wenzel, 20th Sept.—Bangkok via Swatow 21st Sept., Rice and Wood.—B. & S.
Petchaburi, Ger. s.s., 2,004, G. Gosiewitch, 16th Sept.,—Bangkok and Hainan 17th Sept., Rice and Timber.—H. A. L.
Pheumpeh, Br. s.s., 1,036, J. H. Scott, 16th Sept.—Saigon 21st Sept., Rice and Gen.—W. O. Fat Sing.
Pongtong, Br. s.s., 908, H. Oldies, 28th Sept.—Bangkok 20th Sept., Rice.—M. & Co.
Priest Sigismund, Ger. s.s., 3,300, D. Lenz, 21st Sept.—Sydney 26th Aug., and Manila 18th Sept., Gen.—M. & Co.
Rajah, Ger. s.s., 2,100, H. C. Reher, 28th Sept.—Bangkok and Kotsichang 21st Sept., Teakwood and Rice.—B. & S.
Ryega, Nor. s.s., 2,402, Soendsen, 26th Sept.—from Probolinggo, Sugar.—P. & A. S. S.
Samsen, Ger. s.s., 998, R. Petersen, 21st Sept.—Bangkok and Swatow 12th Sept., Rice and Teakwood.—B. & S.
Simongang, Dut. s.s., 1,201, H. Vos, 28th Sept.—from Tegay, Sugar.—Yueh Fat Hong.
Sohu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,119, T. Sugi, 29th Sept.—Anping 25th Sept., Amoy 27th, and Swatow 28th, Gen.—O. S. K.
Suveric, Br. s.s., 4,010, Shotton, 27th Sept.—Manila 24th Sept., Flour.—D. & C. L.
Tacoma Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,830, H. Yamamoto, 27th Sept.—Shanghai 23rd Sept., Gen.—O. S. K.
Tijiboud, Dut. s.s., 4,666, P. Zwart, 20th Sept.—Batavia 21st Sept., Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Triumph, Ger. s.s., 769, J. C. Hansen, 27th Sept.—Swatow 26th Sept., Ballast.—J. & Co.
Victoria, Swed. s.s., 989, Thos. Eckert, 30th Sept.—Haiphong 16th Sept., and Hoihow 20th, Rice, Gen. and Pigs.—Wallem & Co.
Wakasa Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,884, N. Nielsen, 30th Sept.—Singapore 19th Sept., Gen.—N. Y. S. O. Co.
Wongoi, Ger. s.s., 1,111, W. Reber, 23rd Sept.—Bangkok 14th Sept., Rice and Meal.—M. & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Eclipse, Br. 4-masted barque, 2,969, J. White, 28th Aug.—Canton 27th Aug., Ballast.—S. O. Co.
King George, Br. ship, 2,057, J. E. Jeffery, 1st Aug.—New York 9th April, Kerosene.—S. O. Co.

Ships Passed the Canal.

6th August—Derfflinger, Comdant, Hakata Maru, Polynesian, Typhoon, 10th August—Scandia, Glenroy, Bingo Maru, Ncomadia, York, Palham, 13th August—Caylon, Yunnan, Armand Bahle, Kintuck, Mannon, 17th August—Bendoran, Prince Etile Friedrich, Duzalon, Simla, 20th August—Indramahar, Kletti, Nibon, Glauco, Stentor, Pukawaru, Iyo Maru, Ocasen, 24th August—Kamaga, Sic, Parich, Amiral, Monmouthshire, Seneca, Dupre, Kamachi, Haru, Gargantua, 27th August—Belgavia, Transvaal, Kamaga, Caladalen, Malta, Taitaki, Somali, Irtia, 31st August—Myrmidon, Banader, Ghazal, Lutro, Kilona Maru, Patroclis, Palau, 3rd September—Sydney, Prince Ludwig, Wahana Maru, 7th September—Slam, Samaki Maru, Sigova, 10th September—Antenor, Bloomfontein, Ernest Simon, Glenlogan, Glenish, Opat, Palama, Sardinia, Talamon, 14th September—Benbow, Benbow, 14th, Brionshire, Jalon, 17th September—Aslyana, Sado Maru, Goben, Taurana, Pak-Ishia, 21st September—Pallo, Indamaya, Asia Maru, Sambla, Glenahra, 24th September—Mihima Maru, Namur, Slavonia, Tonala, Myria, Hiron Maru, Moyuna, 28th September—Bari, Sardinia, Laskis.
Arrivals at Home—6th August—Hiron Maru, Taurana, Glenahra, 10th August—Invincible, Ballarhough, Samaganda, Sado Maru, Simoya, 13th August—Munlaus, Silvia, 14th August—Namur, 17th August—Aslyana, York, Bingo Maru, 20th August—Armand Bahle, Salama, Indran, Denigh, 23rd August—Scotia, 24th August—Scandia, Sado Maru, Goben, Taurana, Pak-Ishia, 31st August—Nibon, Duzalon, 3rd September—Kletti, Caladalen, Kamachi, Irtia, 7th September—Kamo Maru, Kamachi Maru, 10th September—Cardighra, Patroclis, Palau, 11th September—Halla, 14th September—St. Patrick, Myrmidon, Orreus, Wray Castle, Samaki Maru, 15th September—Ernest Simon, Prince Ludwig, Sura, 21st September—Palham, Seneca, 24th September—Jalon, Sigova, Glenahra, 27th September—Sardinia, 31st September—Goben, Asia Maru.

Steamers Expected.

Vessel	From	Agent	Date
Aki Maru	Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Oct. 3
Anhui	Shanghai	B. & S.	Oct. 3
Lightning	Singapore	D. S. & Co.	Oct. 4
O. Ferd. Luen	Shanghai	H. A. L.	Oct. 4
Manchuria	Japan	P. M. Co.	Oct. 6
P. R. Luitpold	Colombo	M. & Co.	Oct. 6
Tjimbati	Bombay	C. J. L.	Oct. 6
Emp. of Japan	Amoy	C. P. R. Co.	Oct. 7
Tijapana	Calcutta	C. J. L.	Oct. 7
Kutsang	Calcutta	M. & Co.	Oct. 11
Coblenz	Sydney	M. & Co.	Oct. 15
Changsha	Sydney	B. & S.	Oct. 18

LOOK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.
On Lee
Priest Sigismund
TAIKOO DOCKS.
Suveric
St. Enoch
Samsen
Dufour

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 1st to 7th October, 1909.					
HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Hongkong	Height	Hongkong	Height.
		Mean Time.		Mean Time.	
Fri.	1	h 10.40	7 4	h. 3.59	6 0
Sat.	2	h 11.10	7 5	h. 4.24	6 1
Sun.	3	h 11.30	8 0	h. 4.48	6 2
Mon.	4	h 10.57	7 3	h. 4.54	6 3
Tues.	5	h 10.30	7 1	h. 5.08	6 4
Wed.	6	h 11.33	7 4	h. 5.25	6 5
Thurs	7	h 11.44	7 5	h. 5.36	7 0
				h. 5.50	7 1
				h. 6.06	7 2
				h. 6.24	7 3
				h. 6.44	7 4
				h. 6.64	7 5
				h. 6.84	8 0
				h. 7.04	8 1
				h. 7.24	8 2
				h. 7.44	8 3
				h. 7.64	8 4
				h. 7.84	8 5
				h. 8.04	9 0
				h. 8.24	9 1
				h. 8.44	9 2
				h. 8.64	9 3
				h. 8.84	9 4
				h. 9.04	9 5
				h. 9.24	10 0
				h. 9.44	10 1
				h. 9.64	10 2
				h. 9.84	10 3
				h. 10.04	10 4
				h. 10.24	10 5
				h. 10.44	11 0
				h. 10.64	11 1
				h. 10.84	11 2
				h. 11.04	11 3
				h. 11.24	11 4
				h. 11.44	11 5
				h. 11.64	12 0
				h. 11.84	12 1
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				h. 13.64	1 4
				h. 13.84	1 5
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				h. 14.44	1 8
				h. 14.64	1 9
				h. 14.84	2 0
				h. 15.04	2 1
				h. 15.24	2 2
				h. 15.44	2 3
				h. 15.64	2 4
				h. 15.84	2 5
				h. 16.04	2 6
				h. 16.24	2 7
				h. 16.44	2 8
				h. 16.64	2 9
				h. 16.84	3 0
				h. 17.04	3 1
				h. 17.24	3 2
				h. 17.44	3 3
				h. 17.64	3 4
				h. 17.84	3 5
				h. 18.04	3 6
				h. 18.24	3 7
				h. 18.44	3 8
				h. 18.64	3 9
				h. 18.84	4 0
				h. 19.04	4 1
				h. 19.24	4 2
				h. 19.44	4 3
				h. 19.64	4 4
				h. 19.84	4 5
				h. 20.04	4 6
				h. 20.24	4 7
				h. 20.44	4 8
				h. 20.64	4 9
				h. 20.84	5 0
				h. 21.04	5 1
				h. 21.24	5 2
				h. 21.44	5 3
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				h. 21.84	5 5
				h. 22.04	5 6
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				h. 61.84	25 5
				h. 62.04	25 6
				h. 62.24	25 7
				h. 62.44	25 8
				h. 62.64	25 9

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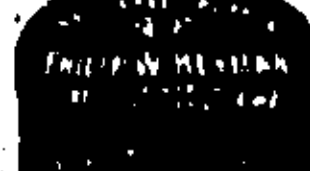
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NOTICE

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of *Hongkong Telegraph* office or direct to 37, Hollywood Road, 2nd floor.

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN.

THE LATEST METHOD
of the

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GENERAL HOLD COMPANY

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1905. [2

TEEN TING.

TEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY

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REASONABLE FEE

Printed and Published by JOSE BUENO BRAGA for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited at the Printing Office of the Company.

Wm. L. Lee, Mayor, Resd. in the City of Victoria, B.C.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1909

1619 Hongkong, 29th June, 1904

THE PORT OF CANTON.

As an introduction to his report on the trade of Canton for the year 1908, Mr. Acting Consul General Fox gives an interesting account of the city and port. He says:—

Canton, the capital of Kwang-tung, the most southerly province of China, is situated on the north bank of the Pearl River, approximately at the apex of the vast network of waterways which form the Canton-Belta. Its degree of latitude 23° 7' 10" brings it into line with Muscat, Calcutta, and Havana, and although its climate is colder than those cities, manufacturers interested in the Canton market would do well to remember that the city and the country it supplies are, in all intents and purposes, the tropics. Ice and snow are practically unknown in Canton; bananas and lemons grow through the winter; air and roses bloom a

Canton is the natural distributing centre for the two provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, the former with an area of 100,000 square miles and a population of 31,865,000 being one of the largest and most densely populated provinces in China, the latter, with an area of 77,000 square miles and a population of only 5,100,000, the most thinly populated and least developed of all the eighteen provinces.

The main channel or rather estuary, of the Pearl River, connects Canton with Hongkong 95 miles to the south-easterly direction and with the Portuguese colony of Macao, some 100 miles almost due south of Canton. An intricate net-work of navigable creeks and canals connect Canton with the North, West and East Rivers, which with their tributaries irrigate the major portion of the two provinces.

It is remarkable that there is hardly a

town or district of any importance from a commercial point of view within an area considerably larger than that of the British isles that cannot be reached by water from Canton. Goods are, habitually transported, by the waterways to points in the provinces of Kwangsi, Kweichow, Kiangsi, Hunan and Kiangnan. A fleet of numerous small river steamers maintains a regular service between Canton and Hongkong; smaller steamers ply regularly between Canton and the ports of Amoy, Swatow, Miaoow and West River ports, such as Samshui and Wuchow, while some 300 launches, the majority towing native passenger boats, keep up daily communication with almost every town and large village on the West, North and East Rivers and throughout the Canton Delta. The railways in this part of China are still in their infancy, although for some years past a short line between Canton and Samshui,

Fatshan, the Birmingham of South China, has been open to traffic and has, it may be remarked, paid handsomely. On the main line, Hankow trains are now running at Canton, 45, and the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, although not yet open, is making steady progress. In conjunction with the Canton-Hankow Railway system, branch lines in various directions are projected by enthusiastic native capitalists.

Canton, after Peking, the most famous of the great cities of China, is contained within walls some 6 miles in circumference, and is divided into four quarters by the city walls, which form the chief business quarters of the city—stretching across miles along the river bank. Facing the city or the river is the residential suburb of

the south side of that name, and on the opposite side of the river is the village of Fati, with flower gardens, where Chinese horticulturists vie with one another in producing fine oak and banyan trees not more than 12 meters in height, have a world-wide reputation. There are also some of the foreign missions have established themselves, and lower down the river which has been known as the Back Reach various kerosene oil companies have established themselves.

West of Honam and immediately adjacent to the south-western suburb of Canton lies the foreign settlement of Shamen, a small island measuring more than 14 miles in circumference. Western enterprise, mainly British and French, has converted from an erstwhile barren flat into a miniature township, with a substantial residential and business district. Intersected by shady avenues

logs, intersected by shady avenues
public gardens and recreation grounds.

The number of foreign residents, which ten years ago remained stationary at between 300 and 350, had increased in 1905 to 1,350 and is now (April, 1909) close on 1,350. The total foreign population of Canton is probably over 1,500. But few lots on either coast are now remain unbuilt on, and the value of land and house property has risen to such an extent that a lot on the British concession has 12,645 square feet, which was recently sold in 1885 for some 34,000 (£2,150). This sold to £217, or 10 pence Chinese money (1 acre = 6,600 sq. ft.). It is £2.98, say 5s. per square foot. The value of property to property in the East.

everything seems to point to Shamen being more and more the business centre of Qiongzhusan. The settlement is most conveniently sited at the front door, as it were, of the business quarter of the city, it is easily accessible to Chinese merchants and dealers, who have a natural aversion to crossing the water, and to the extra-territorial status and immunities which Chinese official control are strongly inductive to the merchant class to conduct their business transactions on the coastward side of the river.

Shamen has, moreover, the great advantage of a water frontage measuring some 300 yards, facing that section of the harbour which is the anchorage of ocean steamers, and the river steamer wharves, and the defence creek at the east end of the French concession. The new Chinese

or embarkment, now is course of construction will in time connect Shameen, by a bridge, suited to vehicular traffic, with the two stations of the Canton-Hankow and Kowloon Railways at Wong Shu and Tau. Ocean steamers drawing as much as 20 feet can come up with the tide and the deep water off Shameen for steamers drawing not more than 15 feet more along wharves at low state of the tide.

The city of Canton, to which a distant island not long ago applied the name of "Nightmare City," such was the impression that its labyrinth of dark and narrow streets and the weird and often repulsive display of food and vegetable food-infect, and its hissing and chattering stream of yellow humanity upon him is now well within the beaten track of tourists and therefore needs no details.

scription to this place. The city, 1,250,000 inhabitants, at a moderate estimate is one of the largest and probably the most important of the great cities of China. Its people, famous for their enterprising faculty, have spread all over the world and are to be found playing a leading part in all the Chinese communities of America, Australia and the Malay Peninsula. The place placed itself in the van of the movement towards reform and constitutional government. In Canton may be seen more marked than in any other Chinese city at the present time the visible effects of China's awakening to the shape of patriotic societies, whose leaders have caused the question of the day, more po-

loss of their business, and the following description applied to Canton in 1842, "The Commercial Directory of the year 1842, "one of the greatest emporiums in the East, ranking as a port of trade either before or immediately after Calcutta" no longer holds good for Canton, the oldest Treaty port in China still ranks amongst the four largest ports in China. Taking the whole value of the steamer-borne trade, Canton in 1907 took third place, after Hankow and Shanghai, and, as regards direct trade with foreign countries, Canton was second only to Shanghai.

The expansion in the trade of the port, which has been especially noticeable during the past six years, should receive a strong impetus with the advent of the two main lines to Hankow and Hongkong, while the advantages it possesses in good and cheap labour, facilities for transport, and coal mines within easy reach, assure Canton's future as a great manufacturing centre.

I think I have said enough in the foregoing sketch, necessarily brief and imperfect, to demonstrate to British merchants and manufacturers that Canton is a market worthy of their particular attention.

The Hankow railway loan dispute and other allied happenings have bulked so large in the contemporary comment on Chinese affairs that a very important Imperial decree issued a month or so ago has passed almost unnoticed. By it the foundation stone of the Mackay Treaty received a renewed tardy recognition, and the possibility of establishing commercial relations on a sound financial basis such as obtains in other countries looms again if still hazily, before the European merchants of the Far East.

—Hiberto the greatest of the many difficulties to be contended with in doing business in China has been the uncertain value of everlastingly changing Chinese coin which could be tendered on either side. A dollar which is refused in one province may, for example, be current in another across the border or accepted at a lower or higher rate. There are the "chop" of the local money firm by way of guarantees, "chop" of a locality not much farther on will have no sort of meaning. Again, the position and value of coins minted in one part of China is very much lower than elsewhere, there being no standard of fineness. Some mints indeed issue such debased tokens that no one can be induced to exchange them at face value. Even sycee, the most loved of the Chinese merchant beyond a coin, has no standard of general acceptance. The taels, in which large quotations are usually made, is not a token at all in fact, it is merely a name of commercial convenience.

The second article of the Mackay Treaty, it will be remembered, to remedy the chaos by the gradual introduction of the new coinage. In 1906 or 1907 an imperial edict inaugurated the long-expected process, providing for the gradual introduction of the issue of four coins to be regarded as legal tender throughout the Empire. The first, accepted as a beginning of better things, received a warm welcome. But since only the old existing coins remained current except their own locally at the local value, the new unfamiliar mace pieces met with entire neglect, and the larger number of Chinese have never even seen a solitary specimen of them. "universal coinage" was a name without a reality. Whether the small circulating coin ever did in fact determine, at any rate, they are a wholly negligible factor in the financial system, which still worries almost precisely as though the Mackay Treaty had never been formulated.

THE DECREE AND ITS PROVISIONS.

Probably until an provincial mint is set out of existence, and the issue of money confined to the Imperial Government, it will prove as difficult in the future as it has to get to the circulation of hand tokens, to stop their acceptance only at a depreciated value. But the recent decree of the President of the Board of Finance indicates that the Government is feeling its way towards this desideratum along new lines less capable of resistance. This announcement declares, in substance, that the Government is about to legalise new coins, that all coins now current, of whatever value, shall, from the date of the decree, be minted of one standard of mass and one authorised pattern; and such description. The result must come slowly, the present variable and depreciated masses gradually called in; but, while the process of the decree was evaded by the simple process of issuing very few of the new coins, and an increased supply of the familiar local tokens, the present order is less susceptible of evasion, since, after a date not yet promulgated, money not of the authorised pattern, superscription and standard will cease to be legal tender. The final clause of the decree directs that paper money also must be similar in appearance and of fixed exchange value throughout the Empire. If the Government is in earnest, the European trading community will be able to do much to back up the administration, and it must be hoped all nations will act loyally together to that end. The policy may be the best to ensure this operation, but the most *honest* themselves, to acknowledge the impossibility of waiting to follow the adoption of these Imperial decrees.

The scheme is better devised than the effort, if only because it takes account of Chinaman's rooted aversion for change, specially in money matters. He had no experience of a paper piece, no means of proving his world loss by employing them, no certainty that his creditors would be willing to take them. None of these questionings put themselves under the new decree, and he learns at first hand the value of a fixed standard coinage; the principle will find ready acceptance, because the Chinese are such shrewd business men.

If, as seems not unlikely, the new decree is first put not only towards a single issue, but also a unilateral towards the coinage of China to a gold standard State, the lines of the History of Modern China may need to have issued already under the manual of Prince Chu-an, J. R. G. in *Fairbank Gazette*.

THE local agent of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, kindly informs that the total output of the Company's mines for the week ending 11th Sept. amounted to 26,552.31 tons and the sales for the period to 27,123.42 tons.

Adulterated Brandy.

IMPORTANT MAGISTERIAL JUDGMENT.

TRIPLE CONVICTION INTEREST.

At the Magistrate's last Wednesday sitting, Mr. F. A. Harsland delivered judgment in the case in which charges of selling brandy not of the nature demanded, in contravention of the Food and Drugs Ordinance, were preferred against (1) Mr. Meyer, licensee of the Colonial Hotel; (2) Tai Sing, proprietor, Queen's Road Central; and (3) Cheong Cheong, proprietor, Arsenal Street. A further charge of selling adulterated brandy was also made against the defendants.

It will be recalled that on the 7th ulto, Inspector Gouley (Inspector of Weights and Measures), went to each of the defendants and purchased a bottle of brandy. In each case the Inspector selected a particular brand. At the Colonial Hotel, the bottle had a beautiful label and the contents were described as "Very old brandy." The capsule had also the words "Very old brandy." The price of the bottle was \$1. At Tai Sing, the brandy was described as "Extra superior old brandy" and cost 20 cents. At Cheong Cheong's, the brandy was described as "Fine old Cognac." The bottle had three stars and the label was surrounded by an elaborate representation of vines. The price of the bottle was 50 cents. In each case, the Inspector kept a portion of the brandy at the shops, took one to the Government Analyst and retained the remaining portion for himself. Prosecutor (Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, from the Crown Solicitor's Office) stated that brandy is a spirit distilled from grape and went on to describe the ingredients which constituted brandy. It was not suggested by the prosecution that the thing was injurious to the health in any of the brands. The examination by the Government Analyst showed that the bottle sold by Mr. Meyer contained at least 73% of spirit which was not pure grape, that of Cheong Cheong 49% and Tai Sing 54%. The Analyst in each case gave the percentage of solid matter. He also gave the percentage of free acid. All the bottles had large quantities of alcohol added to the brandy, which made them cheaper than brandy.

The judgment follows:—The three defendants, Sophia Meyer, proprietress of the Colonial Hotel, Tai Sing, proprietor, and Cheong Cheong, proprietors, were summoned by Inspector Gouley, inspector of police, each on the following two charges:—(a) That on the 7th July, 1900, they did sell to the public, to wit, brandy, which was not of the nature, substance, or quality of the article demanded by the purchaser, contrary to section 8 of 1896, section 6 of Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896; (b) That on the 7th July, 1900, they did sell adulterated liquor, to wit, brandy, and not of the quality demanded by the purchaser, contrary to Ordinance 8 of 1896, section 2 (Liquor Licences Ordinance 1896).

Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896, is as follows:—Every person who sells, to the prejudice of the purchaser, any article of food or any drug which is not of the nature, substance, or quality of the article demanded by such purchaser shall in every case, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars and, in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months.

The definition "Adulterated liquor" under the Liquor Licences Ordinance, 1896, is as follows:—Adulterated liquor means any liquor mixed or coloured to the prejudice of the purchaser with any ingredient whatever or with water, either so as to increase its bulk and measure or so as to increase its weight, or to conceal its inferior quality, or any liquor which is not of the nature and quality demanded by the purchaser or of the liquor which is labelled as being or purporting to be, whether such adulterated liquor is injurious to health or not. Spirits shall not be considered adulterated if mixed with water only so as not to reduce the strength more than twenty-five degrees below proof in the case of brandy, whiskey, or rum, or more than thirty degrees below proof in the case of gin.

It was proved in evidence that Inspector Gouley asked for and purchased a bottle of brandy at each of the establishments owned by the defendants. At each place he poured the contents of the bottle into three small bottles, and left one small bottle with each of the defendants, sent another to the Government Analyst, and kept the third bottle himself. At each place he asked for brandy, and said he was going to have it analysed by the Government Analyst. At none of the places did he offer to divide the article into three parts, but divided the said article without making the offer. At the establishment of the defendant, Sophia Meyer, the article was sold in the ordinary brandy bottle. The bottle had a gold capsule and at the top of the bottle was a white label with the words "Old Brand" printed in blue. Under this label was another label, crescent in shape, with a gilt edge, and three golden stars in the middle of the present. Under this label was a large white label with a gilt edge. Across the middle of this label were the following words: "Eau de vie tres vieille." Under this label was another small label, and the words "Eau de vie. Fine old brandy." A dollar was paid for this bottle of brandy. At the Tai Sing shop the article was sold in an ordinary brandy bottle. This bottle also had a gold capsule. A short distance from the top of the bottle was a label, crescent in shape, and in the middle of this label were three golden stars. Under this label was a large white label with the words "Extra superior old brandy." Fifty cents was paid for this bottle of brandy. At the Cheong Cheong proprietor's shop, the article was also in the ordinary brandy bottle. On this bottle there was also the crescent label and the three golden stars. There was also a large label with the words "Fine old Cognac." Sixty-five cents was paid for this bottle of brandy.

I will first proceed to deal with the three preliminary points raised by Mr. Hastings, the solicitor for the defendants. The first point is that Inspector Gouley, when he purchased the article, having regard to the small price paid, must have known that he was not getting a genuine article, and therefore he was not "prejudiced" within the meaning of section 6 of the Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896. It was suggested by Mr. Hastings that Inspector Gouley deliberately chose cheap brandy. With respect to this question, I would mention the case of *Hoyle v. Hitchman*, L.R. 4, Q.B.D., page 233. The facts of this case are as follows:—

An information had been preferred against the respondent for an offence under the 6th section of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, by the appellant, an inspector of nuisances for the district of St. Giles, who had been duly authorised to act in the execution of the Act. The appellant had gone to the respondent's shop and asked for half a pint of milk, for which he paid 1d., out of money provided for the purpose by the local authority, for which he had to account. On being served, he informed the shopman that he was an inspector of nuisances, and had purchased the milk for analysis by the public analyst. The

various provisions of the Act with regard to the mode of procedure in such cases having been previously complied with, the milk supplied was analysed by the public analyst. It was found to contain 24 per cent. of water added to the milk after it had come from the cow.

The appellant, in cross-examination, stated that he was not prejudiced, nor was any injury done to him personally, and it was thereupon submitted that there was no offence because the milk was not sold to the prejudice of the purchaser. The Magistrate found that the appellant demanded milk, that the article sold was not of the nature, substance, and quality of milk, and that the appellant had no knowledge or notice that the milk the respondent sold was adulterated. He also stated that if the purchaser had been one of the respondent's ordinary customers, the offence mentioned in the Act would, in his judgment, have been committed. But he declined to convict, on the ground that the sale was not "to the prejudice of the purchaser" within the meaning of the 6th section of the Act. The question for the opinion of the Court was whether he was right in so declining to convict, and if not, what case was to be remitted to him to deal with in accordance with the judgment of the Court.

Mr. Justice Mellor, who was one of the Judges of the Court, delivered the following judgment:—This is an appeal from the decision of the chief magistrate at Bow Street, and the question raised is whether an offence had been committed within the provisions of the 6th section of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. The Magistrate dismissed the summons on the ground that there was no prejudice to the purchaser. This gives rise to the question whether a prejudice contemplated by the statute must be a pecuniary prejudice. Such a reading would almost nullify the beneficial effect of the statute, for it would very much diminish the possibility of bringing home offences against the Act to those who are guilty of them. This to my mind affords a strong argument against such a contention. So far as authority is concerned, I do not think that there is any distinct authority on the point to be found in any case that has been decided in the English Courts. The cases to which we have been referred in these Courts are two in number. One is the case of *Sandys v. Matham*, which came before my Brother, Lush and myself. The Court remitted the case to the magistrate and it can hardly be treated as a decision. But undoubtedly during the argument my Brother Lush expressed an opinion that if articles the value of which had been diminished by adulteration, were sold, prejudice was to be presumed. To that view I must have assented, because otherwise it would have been useless to have sent the case back to the magistrate, as the objection—that the sale was not to the prejudice of the purchaser—would have been fatal if it could have been sustained.

Hoyle v. Hitchman was decided on March 28th, 1879. On July 20th, 1879, the statute 42 and 43 Victoria, C. 30, was passed, and is cited as the "Sale of Food and Drugs Act Amendment Act 1879." The preamble to this Act is as follows: Whereas conflicting decisions have been given in England and Scotland in regard to the meaning and effect of section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, in this Act, referred to as the principal Act, it is expedient in this respect and otherwise to amend the said Act. Section 2 of the Amending Act is exactly the same as section 7 of our Ordinance.

In any prosecution under the provisions of this Ordinance for selling, to the prejudice of the purchaser, any article of food or any drug which is not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded by such purchaser, it shall be no defence to any such prosecution to allege that the purchaser, having bought only for analysis, was not prejudiced by such sale. Neither shall it be a good defence to prove that the article of food or drug in question, though defective in nature, or in substance, or in quality, was not defective in all these respects. I am of opinion, having regard to section 7 of our Ordinance and to the purpose of analysis, such analysis to be made by the Government Analyst, the question whether it is to the prejudice of such purchaser is not in issue. Inspector Gouley purchased the brandy in these three cases for the sole purpose of having it analysed by the Government Analyst. Mr. Hastings then submitted on behalf of Tai Sing that he should be discharged from the prosecution because he had brought himself under section 21 of this Ordinance. The section is as follows:—

Any defendant in any prosecution under this Ordinance who, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate or Court, has had purchased the article in question as the same in nature, substance, and quality as that demanded of him by the prosecutor, and with a written warranty to that effect, that he had no reason to believe at the time when he sold it that the article was otherwise, and that he sold it in the same state as when he purchased it, he shall be discharged from the prosecution.

The following contract in support was put in:—Hongkong, 9th April, 1900. Sold to Tai Sing Ho by the China Export, Import and Bank Company, Hongkong, the following goods: 10 casks of Dragon Brandy, \$4.50 each. I will first deal with the two cases cited by Mr. Hastings.

In *Laidlaw v. Wilson* 1894, 1 O.B.D. 74, it was decided that it was not necessary to use the word "warranty." The words "pure and unadulterated" appeared in the contract. In *Ellis v. Pitcher* 1901 2 K.B. 517, it was decided that it was not necessary to prove a specific warranty with each delivery. The written warranty was as follows: "We hereby warrant that each and every supply of milk sent by us to you shall be new milk, unadulterated, and without its cream. The case of *Rook v. Hoyle*, 3 Ex. D. 211, was cited by the Crown Solicitor. The contract in that case was as follows:—Bought by Mr. Hoyle, Manchester, of William Walker, Cheese factor and provision merchant, four tuns. The decision of Kelly C.B. in this case was as follows:—

I am of opinion that the appellant is entitled to the judgment of the Court. I regret to have to come to that decision, because it is impossible not to see that this is a hard case, but with that we have nothing to do here. The facts of the case are very simple. The appellant purchased this article, which he caused to be subjected to analysis. It turned out to be (though in one sense it may be called) adulterated, and the nature described by the analyst as "adulterated brandy" containing 15 per cent. of the foreign ingredient water. The main defence is that the respondent is protected under the 21st section, because he sold the article just as he received it, having himself bought it with a warranty which is contained amounts to a written warranty within the statute. A number of authorities were referred to on the question whether a description in an invoice amounts to a warranty, but I do not propose to go into those cases. Now I say what my decision on those cases would be if they came before me to a court of appeal. The decision in *Josling v. Kingford* is applicable to this case, and in view of that decision I cannot hold that this invoice contains anything more than a description, which cannot be deemed to be a warranty. But then it is further argued for the respondent that the article sold to the appellant was that which he

demanded. In one sense it might be called "pure," but looking at the analysis, the finding of the magistrate, and the other facts of the case, I am unable to say that the appellant was supplied with the article for which he asked. I think the decision of the magistrate was wrong, and the case must be remitted with our opinion.

The contract put in this case does not contain any warranty suggesting that the article was pure and unadulterated. It is "nothing more in my opinion than a mere description of the article."

The next point raised by Mr. Hastings was as to the construction to be placed on Section 13 of the Ordinance. Section 13 is as follows: Any person purchasing any article with the intention of submitting the same for analysis shall, after the purchase has been completed, forthwith notify to the seller or his agent selling the article his intention to have the same analysed by the Government Analyst or by some other analyst appointed by the Governor for the purpose of this Ordinance, and shall offer to divide the article into three parts to be then and there separated, and each part to be marked and sealed or fastened up in such manner as its nature will permit, and shall, if required to do so, proceed accordingly, and shall deliver one of such parts to the seller or his agent. He shall retain one of the said parts for future comparison, and shall himself submit the third part, if he deems it right to have the article analysed, to the analyst.

Inspector Gouley stated in evidence that he divided the article into three parts without first offering to divide it. The question for my decision is whether the "offer to divide" is a condition precedent to a prosecution under the Ordinance. I am of opinion it is not. As the Crown Solicitor put it, Inspector Gouley's act was merely a preliminary step, and the analysis was not prejudicial in the least. Assuming that the seller had refused the offer, the practice under Section 14 would have then been followed. This places the seller in a less favorable position because he would then not be able to have any part of the article sold analysed.

Mr. Hastings referred to the case of *Barnes v. Chipp* 1873 3 Ex. D. 176. The case was decided on quite a different point. The constable who purchased the article told the person who sold it that the said article had been purchased for the purpose of analysis but did not add the words "by the Public Analyst." It was held that the notification that it was going to be analysed "by the Public Analyst" was a condition precedent to a prosecution under the Act.

The next question I have to decide is whether the purchaser received the article demanded by him, namely, brandy. This involves an answer to the question—What is brandy? Brandy is a spirit derived from the juice of the grape or from wine. An analyst's opinion as to whether an article is or is not brandy is based on the fact whether the sample contains a sufficient quantity of ethers. In the manufacture of brandy water is always added to it in a greater or less quantity. This is known by the experienced distiller as "water down." The alkalinity has undoubtedly the effect of reducing such ether value. The result of analysis as to the ether value of a brandy is given in many grammes of ethers per 100 litres of absolute alcohol present. Mr. Browne, Government Analyst, who was called as a witness for the prosecution, is of opinion that genuine brandy does not contain less than 80 grammes of ethers. The result of his analysis in the present three cases is as follows:—

Mrs. Meyer's brandy contained 27.16 grammes of ethers, Tai Sing's brandy 12.64 grammes, and Cheong Cheong's brandy 4.48 grammes. The question as to the amount of influence which water exercises in reducing the ether value of brandy is a matter of great controversy amongst analysts. Mr. Browne was of opinion that the alkali-water did not have a very serious effect on the ethers. He gave the result of certain experiments carried out by him. These experiments were made with two kinds of water, namely, Potkolum water and well water in which was added twice as much alkali as there is in Potkolum water. It was suggested by the defence that this was not a fair test owing to the slight alkalinity of the water used, the amount of alkali in Potkolum water being only a grain in a gallon. This question the defence called Mr. Spurge, the analyst for A. S. Watson and Co. He did not analyse the brandies, the subject matter of the charge, but he analysed a sample of Watson's A brandy. He stated that it was a cheap brandy but was guaranteed as the produce of the grape. He distilled two-thirds of the quantity taken and the product of the distillation would contain all the ether and the alcohol. He divided the distillate into two equal parts. One he "broke down" with distilled water and the other with alkaline water. This alkaline water contained 20 grains of carbonate of lime per gallon, which is the normal amount of lime in water. He found 9.6 grammes of ethers in the water sample. My attention was called to a paper by Schidrowsky and Kay on some conditions affecting the ether value of brandy which was read before a meeting of the Society of Public Analysts held on the 1st March 1905 (see page 149 of Vol. 30 of *The Analyst*). I quote two extracts from the said paper:—

"Some little while ago we analysed brandy which showed an ether value of 9.88. The alcoholic strength of the sample was 53.2. This sample, we were informed, was unadulterated, and had been drawn direct from bond. At the same time we examined a sample which was stated to be the same brandy from duty paid stock, and reduced in strength to 44.5. To our surprise, the ether value of the latter was found to be only 66.5. At first we were inclined to doubt whether the two samples actually represented the same brandy originally, but our subsequent investigations lead us to say that we believe this to have really been the case. We were further informed that the spirit had been 'broke down' with New River main water, the object of using this instead of distilled water being, according to our informants, to avoid the slight oily markish taste that distilled water occasionally imparts to brandy."

The solicitor for the defendants referred me to *Squire's Companion to British Pharmacopoeia*. On page 1,151 there is the following sentence:—"In the present state of our knowledge it is impossible to tell from an analytical point of view the original of the spirit in brandy." Mr. Browne was asked in cross-examination whether he agreed with the above statement. He stated in reply that he agreed with the statement modified thus: You cannot tell the sources of spirit in brandy. Mr. Browne also stated that *Squire's Companion* was only a guide, and not an authority on matters. Mr. Spurge referred to an analysis of brandy made from wine given in *Blyth's Food* page 186, which he stated is almost a standard work. The amount given is 41.9 grammes per 100 litres. This inference in my opinion is not a satisfactory one.

By the prosecution I was referred to *Vasey's "Analysis of Potato Spirit"*. On page 15 the author gives the following excellent description of the chemical characteristics of potato spirit:—"The patent or fractional still is practically the key to the situation as regards the analysis of potato spirit. As is well-known to chemists and distillers, this ingenious apparatus produces a very strong and practically featureless, because pure, spirit. It separates certain by-products of fermentation during the distillation process with the result that when the spirit is highly rectified it is very pure and free from the characteristic odour and flavour. The simplest form of still, or the pot-still, which is used in the production of brandy, whisky, and rum, yield, on the other hand, a more or less impure spirit, owing partly to the formation of secondary products of fermentation, and partly because bodies formed during distillation, which, coming over with the spirit, impart to it a flavour and odour characteristic of the material used in the fermentation."

It is only in the pot-still spirit that these products occur to any extent; they are nearly, if not entirely, eliminated in patent spirit, generally according to the degree of rectification. It is thus necessary that pot-still spirit should be matured by age, while with patent spirit no such maturing process is called for, unless owing to partial rectification, there is a small percentage of by-products present. The use of patent spirit, therefore, involves to a large extent the expense of storage, which is necessary for mellowing the raw spirit of the pot-still to render it, not only drinkable, but palatable and of agreeable flavour. Flavour is essential to potable spirit, and patent spirit on account of its tastiness, must be flavoured, which is generally accomplished by adding a small portion of old, well-matured pot-still spirit to it. Foreign flavoured can also doubtless be used, and there is much brandy on the market which is absolutely destitute of grape spirit, just as there is much whisky that is absolutely destitute of malt spirit.

I now come to the very difficult problem with respect to fixing a standard for brandy. With respect to table 9 referred to above, nearly all the brandies mentioned there are high class brandies, and has no statement as to the nature of the water used in "breaking down" the said brandies. With respect to the experiment made by Mr. Spurge in using Kent water for "breaking down" I am of opinion that this was a true test, because before convicting a person of a criminal charge under the Ordinance, one ought to take into consideration the possibility of the spirit having been "broke down" with a water leaving an excessive alkalinity.

Having regard to the evidence before the Court, I am of opinion that I ought not to fix a higher standard than sixty grammes. The brandies, the subject matter of these three charges, are all very much below the standard which I have fixed. I therefore convict the three defendants under the Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896. Each defendant will pay a fine of \$50.

GOLDEN WEDDING.
FIGUREDO-GOMES.
29th ulto.

An event of unusual interest was celebrated to-day on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. Francisco d'Assis Gomes and Mrs. Maria Francisca Gomes (née Figuredo).

Mr. and Mrs. Gomes are well-known members of the Portuguese community in Hongkong, and as one of the managing partners of the firm of Messrs. Brandão & Co. (with which his highly respected brother, Mr. Augusto J. Gomes, was associated), Mr. Gomes occupied a prominent position in the commercial circles of the Colony. As was the case with several British firms now defunct, Messrs. Brandão & Co. had large trade interests with the Philippines in the early days of the island under the old Spanish administration. With a business foresight, which soon anticipated the "winding away" of profitable trade relations with Manila and its neighbourhood under altered conditions, the Brothers Gomes decided to close the firm and seek well-earned retirement from the worries inseparable from business at the advanced age of over seventy years. Previously, however, to their absolute cessation from active operations in the mercantile sphere both these gentlemen undertook a pleasure trip to America and Europe, renewing old connections with Portugal, one of the brothers being a graduate of the University of Coimbra. Mr. F. A. Gomes is still connected with the business world of Hongkong in relation to his seat on the board of certain limited liability companies of note in the Colony.

To-day's celebrations of the happy event assumed the shape of a thanksgiving ceremony at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in the morning when High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Fr. G. Spada, assisted by the Right Rev. D. Pozzani. A Te Deum was sung after the Mass. The solemn service was fully choral and was assisted by a congregation composed of the family and relatives of the happy couple, their most intimate friends, the leading members of the Portuguese community in Hongkong, representatives of the Roman Catholic clergy in Italian and French—the Sisters of the Immaculate Conception and the Sisters of the Assile de Ste. Epifanie and the children of the Convents.

At the conclusion of the religious part of the festival, the guests were invited to Mr. and Mrs. Gomes' private residence where they were treated to a cake and wine banquet. The wedding cake was prettily and emblematically ornamented, the figures 1850-1900 in white icing surrounding the highest tier below which were clasping hands with rings on the third finger, emblems of the matrimonial union. The function was a select one and was largely attended by ladies. When glasses had been charged, His Lordship Bishop de Almeida, on behalf of the clergy, presided at the toast of the day, a felicitous speech, in the course of which he expressed the hope that Mr. and Mrs. Gomes would live many long years more in perfect conjugal felicity as they had done in the past. The toast was duly honoured.

Mr. Gomes briefly and suitably replied. This brought the ceremony to a finish. In the evening there will be an informal banquet, at which only the relatives of the couple, whose golden jubilee it is our pleasure to record, will attend.

TART HEARS ABOUT CHINA.
CONSUL-GENERAL WILDER MAKES A CALL.

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 25.
China came into Mr. Taft's life of wider acquaintance when he was in Shanghai, where he was the same post at Hongkong. He has been spending the summer in Maine and the call was one of courtesy, but Mr. Wilder found that the President wanted to hear about Far Eastern things. Mr. Taft was pleased with what the Consul-General told him, as the ideas of cordial relationship voiced by Mr. Wilder coincided with the President's own views and hopes embodied in his final instructions to Minister Oran last week.

Mr. Taft feels that the consular situation in China is very bright. He believes that the work of strengthening the ties between the United States and China has been made for the strongest possible combination of officials in China. He is convinced that Judge Wilsey did great work in improving the conditions surrounding the American consular in China, and that his achievements will not fall away under the hands of his successor, Judge Taylor.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Cricket Club was held at the Club's Pavilion last Tuesday afternoon. Mr. F. Maitland presided. There were also present—Messrs. W. O. D. Turner, H. R. Phillips, C. H. Carr, T. E. Pearce, Capt. H. H. G. Baird (The "Buffs"), and Capt. G. E. Garnett, R.G.A. (Committee). Messrs. A. Mackenzie, R. E. O. Bird, A. O. Brown, J. W. Danby, W. B. Boyce, W. H. Wickham, D. W. Craddock, Dr. C. Forsyth, J. A. Jupp, A. R. Sutherland, Capt. Beasley, R. Pestonji, Lieut. H. G. Bagnall, Lieut. H. W. Green, Lieut. E. C. Norman, Lieut. H. W. Sill, Lieut. J. Innes, Lieut. D. K. Anderson, Lieut. Col. Bayard, A. H. Young, L. F. Campbell, W. Armstrong, A. Bryce, H. S. Kennett, B. Chapman, E. C. Hagan, E. C. Oliver, R.N., E. A. C. May, C. A. Peel, Capt. R. D. Crawford, Capt. Greenway, Capt. G. T. Brierly, A. H. O'Bye, J. D. Auld, W. L. Leask, A. Temperley, Mr. R. Harris and others.

In the absence of the Secretary (Mr. E. A. M. Williams) Mr. Carr read the notice convening the meeting. The Chairman said:—Gentlemen—The report and accounts as presented to members I will take as read. The former shows a very busy season and we have to congratulate Mr. Richardson and Hauck on his splendid batting average (103.77) and Mr. H. D. Sharpen on his fine bowling performance (10.17) per wicket. There has been a new departure in making up the averages, your committee having decided to include League matches; in fact, they were practically forced to do so from the fact that if they had been omitted, as in past seasons, no one would have played the qualifying number of innings under the rules. I am delighted to be able to state that we shall receive cricket and lawn tennis representatives from both Hongkong and the Straits Settlements in November next, when I trust we shall witness some keenly contested games and may victory go to the best sides. The challenges were sent by the Hongkong Cricket Club as in the past, but I would remark that in choosing the men, to do battle for Hongkong, the Selection Committee will draw on the whole Colony, so it behoves all cricketers and lawn tennis players to get into regular practice as early as possible. Besides the interplot matches it is anticipated that we shall, in the coming season, arrange a triangular cricket contest between the Navy, Army, and Civilian and also that the Club will play the full League representatives in two test matches. Then we have entered an eleven for the League Competition, prospects for a busy and interesting season look bright. Regarding the accounts, I regret very much that there is a small loss on the year's working, but I predict that next year we shall be in a position to repay some of the debentures. An exceptionally large amount has gone into the ground owing to the heavy wear and tear of last season. Then your committee have decided that no free fees shall in future be given except to ladies whom we hope to see in large force at our cricket matches as well as at the lawn tennis tournaments. A special thanks to Mr. George Grimwood and Mr. E. A. M. Williams for their services in arranging the concert recently held, which proved a success, but I am not at the moment in a position to give the exact amount of profit, as a few members have not yet returned the tickets not paid for them. For these and other reasons I anticipate a fair surplus in next year's accounts to redeem some debentures. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

There being no questions, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. Jupp seconded.

Mr. Carr proposed, and Dr. Forsyth seconded, the reelection of Mr. Maitland as President.

Carried *unanimously*.

The Chairman—I thank you all, gentlemen. I will do all I can to further the interests of the Club in every way.

The following members were appointed the Balloting Committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs. W. O. D. Turner, T. E. Pearce, C. H. Carr, H. R. Phillips, E. C. Oliver, R.N., Capt. Baird (The "Buffs"), Capt. Garnett, R.G.A., and H. Hauck.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.
An extraordinary meeting was held immediately after the annual meeting, when the Chairman proposed the following resolutions:—That the Bye-Laws be altered in the manner following:—

(a) In Bye-Law 15 the word "Twenty" shall be substituted for the word "Thirty".

(b) In Bye-Law 16 it shall read:—From 1 October 1900, all playing Members not being Officers of H.M.'s Navy or Army shall pay an entrance fee of \$10.00. All new Military playing members shall pay an entrance fee of \$10.00 and all new Naval playing men stationed in the Colony shall also pay an entrance fee of \$10.00. (Seconded by Mr. Pearce).

(c) In Bye-Law 22: "Honorary Members or Naval Subscribers" shall read: Naval Subscribers under Bye-Law 21 and Honorary Members. (Seconded by Capt. Chalmers).

The resolutions were passed unanimously. The Chairman—That is all the business, gentlemen, thank you for your attendance.

THE OPIUM TRADE.
NEW HONGKONG FARM.

On September 1, Mr. Laidlaw asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether, in view of the fact that in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, where the conditions were very similar to those in Hongkong the opium farms were being abolished on the unanimous recommendation of the Straits Opium Commission and whether, to prevent a system from being stereotyped for three years which might hamper the Government in its efforts to assist China, the Secretary of State would take steps to prevent any new opium farm contract being entered into at Hongkong.

Colonel Seely: No, sir. Experience has shown that the farm system is the best suited to the circumstances of Hongkong, and His Majesty's Government are satisfied that its existence will in no way hamper the Government in its efforts to assist China. An ordinance recently passed, as No. 16 of 1900, has considerably extended the Government's power of control over the opium farmer's proceedings. My hon. friend will find a copy of this ordinance in the library of the House.

Mr. T. Taylor: Do I understand that the policy of His Majesty's Government differs from that of the Chinese Government, which is the suppression of the use of opium?

Colonel Seely: Oh, no. We hope to co-operate with China in every possible manner in stopping the consumption of opium.

Mr. Laidlaw asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any proposal had been received from the American Government for a conference at The Hague on the opium question; and if so, what reply had been sent.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, who replied, said: The answer is in the negative.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Cricket Club was held at the Club's Pavilion last Tuesday afternoon. Mr. F. Maitland presided. There were also present—Messrs. W. O. D. Turner, H. R. Phillips, C. H. Carr, T. E. Pearce, Capt. H. H. G. Baird (The "Buffs"), and Capt. G. E. Garnett, R.G.A. (Committee).

Messrs. A. Mackenzie, R. E. O. Bird, A. O. Brown, J. W. Danby, W. B. Boyce, W. H. Wickham, D. W. Craddock, Dr. C. Forsyth, J. A. Jupp, A. R. Sutherland, Capt. Beasley, R. Pestonji, Lieut. H. G. Bagnall, Lieut. H. W. Green, Lieut. E. C. Norman, Lieut. H. W. Sill, Lieut. J. Innes, Lieut. D. K. Anderson, Lieut. Col. Bayard, A. H. Young, L. F. Campbell, W. Armstrong, A. Bryce, H. S. Kennett, B. Chapman, E. C. Hagan, E. C. Oliver, R.N., E. A. C. May, C. A. Peel, Capt. R. D. Crawford, Capt. Greenway, Capt. G. T. Brierly, A. H. O'Bye, J. D. Auld, W. L. Leask, A. Temperley, Mr. R. Harris and others.

In the absence of the Secretary (Mr. E. A. M. Williams) Mr. Carr read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen—The report and accounts as presented to members I will take as read. The former shows a very busy season and we have to congratulate Mr. Richardson and Hauck on his splendid batting average (103.77) and Mr. H. D. Sharpen on his fine bowling performance (10.17) per wicket. There has been a new departure in making up the averages, your committee having decided to include League matches; in fact, they were practically forced to do so from the fact that if they had been omitted, as in past seasons, no one would have played the qualifying number of innings under the rules. I am delighted to be able to state that we shall receive cricket and lawn tennis representatives from both Hongkong and the Straits Settlements in November next, when I trust we shall witness some keenly contested games and may victory go to the best sides. The challenges were sent by the Hongkong Cricket Club as in the past, but I would remark that in choosing the men, to do battle for Hongkong, the Selection Committee will draw on the whole Colony, so it behoves all cricketers and lawn tennis players to get into regular practice as early as possible. Besides the interplot matches it is anticipated that we shall, in the coming season, arrange a triangular cricket contest between the Navy, Army, and Civilian and also that the Club will play the full League representatives in two test matches. Then we have entered an eleven for the League Competition, prospects for a busy and interesting season look bright. Regarding the accounts, I regret very much that there is a small loss on the year's working, but I predict that next year we shall be in a position to repay some of the debentures. An exceptionally large amount has gone into the ground owing to the heavy wear and tear of last season. Then your committee have decided that no free fees shall in future be given except to ladies whom we hope to see in large force at our cricket matches as well as at the lawn tennis tournaments. A special thanks to Mr. George Grimwood and Mr. E. A. M. Williams for their services in arranging the concert recently held, which proved a success, but I am not at the moment in a position to give the exact amount of profit, as a few members have not yet returned the tickets not paid for them. For these and other reasons I anticipate a fair surplus in next year's accounts to redeem some debentures. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

There being no questions, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. Jupp seconded.

Mr. Carr proposed, and Dr. Forsyth seconded, the reelection of Mr. Maitland as President.

Carried *unanimously*.

The Chairman—I thank you all, gentlemen. I will do all I can to further the interests of the Club in every way.

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Chinese Railways.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on August 30, Mr. Ginnell asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether he would give a brief abstract of the figures of the chief resident engineer of the Kowloon Railway, showing how it was alleged that that railway could cost pay principal, interest, and repay the principal spent on its construction, even as an extension of the Canton Railway, in competition with the shorter navigable river which had cost nothing; and whether he had any corroborative of those figures from any competent person not dependent on the Crown Agents.

Colonel Seely: I understand that the chief resident engineer is now preparing a revised estimate of costs, and in the circumstances it would be useless to give an abstract of the figures supplied some years ago. I would point out to the hon. gentleman that the direct profit to be obtained is not the only matter to be considered. What is far more important is the indirect profit which will accrue to the Colony owing to the improvement of the facilities for trade with the interior of China.

Mr. Ginnell asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether he would submit to the House, or make available to members, the speeches addressed by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong to the Legislative Assembly of that Colony on February 6 and 5, May 11, 1900, acknowledging that the Kowloon Railway was being constructed under the Crown Agents with money advanced by them on the security of the funds of the Colony; and if he was aware that this project, which had already cost more than twice the sum for which it could be completed, was being constructed in this manner, without the free consent of the Government and Colony of Hongkong.

Colonel Seely: It is not proposed to present any papers on the subject. In saying that the line has cost more than twice the sum for which it could be completed, the hon. gentleman is presumably referring to the increase in cost over the original estimate. The estimate, however, was very rough, and was never intended to be exact. It was based on a preliminary survey, and a calculation of quantities. It did not provide for tolling, tolls, and other important items. The line is being constructed with the full consent of the Government.

Mr. Ginnell: Does the hon. gentleman deny that it has been constructed with money advanced by the Crown Agents?

Colonel Seely: I am not quite certain. I do not think so.

HANKOW-CANTON LINE.

Mr. Ginnell asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the British Government had authorized the Chinese Government to advance to the Chinese Government £1,000,000 to repurchase from an American-Belgian combination the concession for building the Hankow-Canton Railway for the purpose of preserving from foreign control a railway of which the southern terminus was to be at Canton; whether Chang Chih-tung, in return, gave the British Government, on September 9, 1900, an undertaking that British capital and materials should have the preference whenever China decided to construct the line, but only if the terms offered by foreign financiers were not more favourable; a German group offered China in the spring of the present year terms which the Chinese considered more advantageous and which they consequently accepted. It was to recover at any rate some portion of the Hankow-Canton Railway loan that the British and German groups were working together to decide to construct the Hankow-Canton Railway.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: The reply to the first point in the question is that the British Government had authorized the Chinese Government to advance to the Chinese Government £1,000,000 to repurchase from an American-Belgian combination the concession for building the Hankow-Canton Railway for the purpose of preserving from foreign control a railway of which the southern terminus was to be at Canton; whether Chang Chih-tung, in return, gave the British Government, on September 9, 1900, an undertaking that British capital and materials should have the preference whenever China decided to construct the line, but only if the terms offered by foreign financiers were not more favourable; a German group offered China in the spring of the present year terms which the Chinese considered more advantageous and which they consequently accepted. It was to recover at any rate some portion of the Hankow-Canton Railway loan that the British and German groups were working together to decide to construct the Hankow-Canton Railway.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: I am not prepared to say that because undoubtedly the terms offered by the German group were more favourable than those which the British group were prepared to offer, it was a question of guaranteeing the expenditure with whoever arranged it.

On September 9, Mr. Ginnell asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the British Government had authorized the Chinese Government to advance to the Chinese Government £1,000,000 to repurchase from an American-Belgian combination the concession for building the Hankow-Canton Railway for the purpose of preserving from foreign control a railway of which the southern terminus was to be at Canton; whether Chang Chih-tung, in return, gave the British Government, on September 9, 1900, an undertaking that British capital and materials should have the preference whenever China decided to construct the line, but only if the terms offered by foreign financiers were not more favourable; a German group offered China in the spring of the present year terms which the Chinese considered more advantageous and which they consequently accepted. It was to recover at any rate some portion of the Hankow-Canton Railway loan that the British and German groups were working together to decide to construct the Hankow-Canton Railway.

Mr. Ginnell: It is substantially the case that in the Hankow-Canton Railway, which they knew could never pay, the Chinese Government was estimated by the British Government to cost over £1,000,000. On September 9, 1900, the British Government offered the Chinese Government £1,000,000 to repurchase from an American-Belgian combination the concession for building the Hankow-Canton Railway for the purpose of preserving from foreign control a railway of which the southern terminus was to be at Canton; whether Chang Chih-tung, in return, gave the British Government, on September 9, 1900, an undertaking that British capital and materials should have the preference whenever China decided to construct the line, but only if the terms offered by foreign financiers were not more favourable; a German group offered China in the spring of the present year terms which the Chinese considered more advantageous and which they consequently accepted. It was to recover at any rate some portion of the Hankow-Canton Railway loan that the British and German groups were working together to decide to construct the Hankow-Canton Railway.

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the bonds for it, whether the Chinese Government always disappeared the money, and wanted railways made elsewhere, and in a country where railways were so necessary and would be beneficial to China and to investors if made in right places, whether British influence would in future be directed to securing this latter object.

INTERPORT SWIMMING.

SHANGHAI COMMENTS.

The Shanghai Times, of 27th ult., says: In another column will be found the results of the Interport Swimming event of last Saturday, which concludes the programme of the carnival in Hongkong. The Shanghai team has been disappointing and it was only the magnificent swimming of R. W. McCabe, who may now with justice claim to be the all-round champion of the Far East, that can be regarded with anything like satisfaction by Shanghai. It is not, however, a complete victory, as the Hongkong team are doing it. It is that the Hongkong men are better swimmers. Of course, conditions are different in Shanghai from those in Hongkong and this, to some extent at least, has had an effect upon the visitors. Excluding McCabe, the team as a whole has met faster men, but Hongkong has a far greater number of swimmers to choose from, for in the Colony there are greater facilities for the sport than obtain here. The water is salt and clean, the hours, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., are ideal, and the clubs and the military take great interest in the sport. Besides this, the public of the Colony support, both financially and otherwise, the different carnivals which are promoted. The fact that nine teams competed in the water polo tournament in Hongkong this season indicates how many swimmers there are in the Colony. With the impetus which has been given the sport locally by the formation of the International Swimming Club and the arranging of this Interport fixture, there can be no doubt that many more of our young men will take up the sport and in another season or two we may safely hope to give Hongkong a harder tussle, even though we may not have another McCabe to depend upon. Eliminate McCabe and Shanghai would have suffered defeat in every event. The Hongkong winners numbered four, and C. J. Cooke, who did not win an individual event, was second to McCabe twice. It will thus be seen that Hongkong was not a one-man team by any means. However, though the Shanghai fix remains in the hands of the V. Z. R. C., the team has done good work by making a commencement with Interport contests. In this line of sport and future teams will look back and be thankful that a team was sent down in 1900. McCabe has established a record which should stand for a long time. He has won three out of the four swimming championships—the 200, 400, and 800 yards—being only defeated in the 100 yards; and, in addition, he won the throwing of the polo ball. The most disappointing result to Shanghai swimmers was their defeat in the 100 yards polo ball race. It was felt in some quarters when the news of the 200 yards race (eight men aside) was received here that had the race been five men aside, each to swim two lengths (66 2/3 yards), the result would have been different. Fortunately, on Saturday such an event was included on the programme and again Hongkong won, and won in an easier fashion than in the former race. The times put up by Hongkong in both these events are commendable. In the first the eight men competing averaged 19 1/2 minutes for 200 yards; in the second the five men averaged a terrific 44 seconds for the 66 2/3 yards. At the flying squadron race here a fortnight or so ago, the International team of four men averaged 45 1/2 seconds for the same distance. It would, therefore, have been reasonable to expect the five fastest men of the two Shanghai teams to improve on that time.

SHANGHAI'S CHAMPION.

The magnificent success which Mr. R. W. McCabe, swimming champion at 200, 400 and 800 yards of Hongkong and Shanghai, and 100 yards and Long Distance Champion of Shanghai, achieved in Hongkong last week is our excuse, if one be needed, for referring to his career as a swimmer.

Mr. McCabe was born in Ireland and he commenced to swim as a swimmer from the age of fifteen when he went to boys' races under 16. For two years in succession he won from scratch in the chief boys' event at Sandy Cove, Ireland, and then created a surprise by winning the Club Handicap from scratch; it was the first time that a "Boy" had won this event from scratch. In 1895, he won the 400 yards open sea handicap, being in receipt of 40 seconds start from scratch. He won many other club events during the next two years, and in 1897 he won the 100 yards and 200 yards polo ball races. In 1898, he won the 100 yards and 200 yards polo ball races. In 1899, he won the 100 yards and 200 yards polo ball races. In 1900, he won the 100 yards and 200 yards polo ball races. In 1901, he won the 100 yards and 200 yards polo ball races. In 1902, he won the 100 yards and 200 yards polo ball races. In 1903, he won the 100 yards and 200 yards polo ball races. 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WHILE hunting alone in the woods at Jarvis Island, British Columbia, Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, lost his way, and was bushed for five hours.

A FIRE at Krivokorn, in Russia, destroyed 450 buildings. Five thousand people are homeless and the damage is estimated at a million roubles (£105,000).

Dr. Doyen, of Paris, has successfully transplanted a valve from a live sheep to the leg of a patient who was suffering from aneurism, and circulation was restored.

AMONG latest wills is that of Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie Ross, Esq., of Hongkong, who left personal estate of £6,480.

THE German cruiser *Schleswig-Holstein* and *Prinzess Alice* are now at Chemulpo, and Rear-Admiral Ingenbols, who commands the German Far Eastern squadron, has paid a visit to Seoul.

Flags in several mercantile marine offices and at the V. R. C. were half-masted to-day (10th ult.) out of respect for the late Mr. G. A. Elliott, chief officer of the s.s. *Haimun*, and also Capt. Evans, who died this morning.

DURING the three days from the 12th to the 14th September, it is stated that over one hundred cable telegrams passed between the Waipatu and the Viceroy and Governor of Manchuria in regard to the Manchurian Convention.

WE understand that a marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Miss A. N. Foster, a Royal Engineer's daughter, at present stationed in Hongkong, and Miss Florence Gertrude Denny, elder daughter of Mr. H. L. Denny.

ENGINEER Commander Mark Rundle has been selected for the appointment of First Assistant to the Chief Engineer at Hongkong Dockyard. Commander Rundle has served in the engine room department of the fleet since July, 1893, and was latterly engaged on the destroyer *Zetair*.

IT is reported that the Chinese Government insists on the fixation of materials imported for the reconstruction of the Antung-Mukden railway, and adheres to its contention concerning the pricing of the railway, the strength of the argument that it is not a branch line of the South-Manchuria railway.

IN view of the many complaints that have been made from the provincial of the superabundance of copper cents, notwithstanding the fact that the mints have ceased to coin them, the Government has ordered steps to be taken to prevent surreptitious coinage, in order to facilitate the financial re-organization.

IN the administration report on British North Borneo for last year, the following paragraph appears:—The China Borneo Co. built 1 launch, 3 large lighters, a house boat, and repaired 63 lighters, launches and steamers at their works. The shipway belonging to this firm was made use of by 26 coaling vessels.

Mr. Barry Hancock, son of Mr. Alfred Hancock, late of Hongkong, was married on 10th ult. at the Brompton Oratory to Miss Ethel Wright, daughter of Mr. William Wright, late of Clifton, Bristol. The bride, who was given away by Mr. Sturt, was attended by Mrs. Wright, who wore a dress of pink Shantung silk and carried a bouquet of white lilies. Mr. Alfred Smith acted as best man. The reception was held at 44, Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill.

LIEUTENANT Colonel H. D. E. Parsons, C.M.C., Army Ordnance Department, who has been appointed for duty to Hongkong, originally entered the Royal West Surrey Regiment in May, 1880, and first took service with the A.O. Co. in 1882. He reached his present rank five years ago, and has two campaigns to his credit. He served with the Burma Expedition, 1885-88, as superintendent of signalling of the 188th Brigade (medal with two clasps); and he saw a great deal of hard work in South Africa, 1899-1900, including the operations in Orange Free State, Orange River Colony, the Transvaal, and Cape Colony (mentioned in despatches). C.M.G., Queen's medal, with three clasps, and King's medal with two clasps.

THE Shanghai Taotai has issued two proclamations prohibiting boycotts against British steamers and against the Japanese. The former forbids the boycott against shipping goods on British steamers and of course refers to the agitation at Kikuhang. The latter is the second notification regarding the Japanese boycott which had been organized as a protest against the Manchurian convention. It refers to the Taotai's previous proclamation, forbidding the boycott agitation, in which the Taotai directed the people to continue in their peaceful avocations of business. It enjoins upon the people not to heed or listen to wild, untrue statements, nor to join in to agitate a measure as a boycott, which will merely injure friendly relations and result in mutual losses. Since measures, it says, are being taken to arrest the leaders of the movement, and any one found printing circulars promoting the boycott will be arrested and his premises will be sealed up.—N. C. D. News.

THE *Yellow Dragon* for September is replete with articles of interest for the students attending Queen's College. It is paying its way, which is a satisfactory sign, for vol. XII starts with a balance in favour of the magazine of \$29.55. We notice that the fees are raised to \$5 for new pupils, old pupils continuing at the present rate. The course of an address to the boys at the end of the term on August 6th, the Headmaster, Mr. Ralphs, on the value of books, said:—"Reading circles have been established where, for a very small fee, those who wish to do so may study Commerce, or Engineering in its various branches, or Chemistry with a view to being qualified locally as a Chemist. Then we shall before long have the Hongkong University, to which boys from the First Class may pass direct, and after a 3 years' course of study, obtain a Degree. The University and the Technical Institute will provide for all classes of students in Hongkong the means of obtaining a thorough academic or professional training, and trust that Queen's College will be well represented among the students at both these institutions. Over eleven thousand boys have received their education at Queen's College and among them are very many who have already become distinguished. Queen's College Old Boys are to be found in every part of China and in almost every country the world over but wherever they may be they always mention with pride that they were educated at Queen's College, Hongkong. One paragraph which may be of interest at the present time runs: The University of Tasmania was endowed with a revenue of £3,000 a year, subsequently increased to £4,000—which at the present rate of the dollar is roughly represented by \$15,000. Such an endowment raised on money yielding a constant 5 per cent would require invested capital of \$300,000—useful figures in connection with our local university scheme.

Shipping.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STAMMERS.	NO. OF SHIP.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT CURRENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Anamba, Br. s.s., 1,200, Sangster, 1st Oct.—Fochow 29th Sept., Ballast.—Mr. Geo. McBain.	120,000	\$125	\$125	£1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,001,819	Interim of £2 for account 1909 @ ex 1/9 = \$22.72	\$500 sales London £92.10
Bassie Dollar, Br. s.s., 2,797, A. Gow, 21st Sept.—Tientsin 16th Sept., Salt.—A. K. & Co.	99,925	£7	£6	£4,000 \$40,000	\$30,553	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	\$65 buyers
Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 950, Le Ball, 30th Sept.—Saigon 25th Sept., Rice.—Man Fat.	10,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$15,000,000	none	\$14 for 1907	\$180 sellers
Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, J. Kaiser, 20th Sept.—Pakhoi and Hoihow 19th Sept., Gen.—J. & Co.	10,000	£15	£1	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 300,747 Tls. 118,377	Tls. 150,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	Tls. 119
Chenao, Br. s.s., 1,350, J. H. Brown, 1st Oct.—Canton 30th Sept., Gen.—B. & S.	12,400	\$150	\$100	\$2,000,000 \$20,000,000 \$20,000,000	\$9,454,921	Final of \$17 m. v. n. 1/7 for 1907 and Interim of \$30 for 1908	\$845 buyers
China, Am. s.s., 1,186, D. E. Friele, 1st Oct.—San Francisco 3rd Sept., Honolulu 10th, Yokohama 21st, Kobe 25th, Nagasaki 26th, and Shanghai 29th, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. Co.	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$2,000,000 \$20,000,000 \$20,000,000	\$707,517	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	\$325
Choyang, Br. s.s., 1,424, M. Courtney, 1st Oct.—Shanghai via Swatow 26th Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co.	70,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	\$114 sellers
Daijia Maru, Jap. s.s., 899, Y. Kaburaki, 29th Sept.—Swatow 28th Sept., Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	8,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$568,711	\$27 for 1907	\$360 buyers
Drulur, Nor. s.s., 1,102, J. Bing, 29th Sept.—Bangkok and Swatow 21st Sept., Gen.—S. N. Co.	10,000	\$25	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$1,085	\$1 for 1906	\$81 sellers
Flintshire, Br. s.s., 1,400, G. C. Cundy, 29th Sept.—Shanghai 27th Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co.	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	NIL	24 for year ending 30.6.1908	\$33
Gregory Aparca, Br. s.s., 2,961, S. H. Nelson, 28th Sept.—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 22nd Sept., Opium and Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$27,170	Interim of \$12 for account 1909	\$325 sellers
Haimun, Br. s.s., 616, J. W. Evans, 1st Oct.—Swatow 30th Sept., Gen.—D. L. & Co.	60,000	£5	£3	£10,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3.15	\$60
Harford, Br. s.s., 1,716, Pope, 21st Sept.—New York 30th June, and Labuan 15th Sept., Kerosine Oil.—S. O. Co.	100,000	£2	£1	£10,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	£68,817	Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909	70/- buyers
Japan, Br. s.s., 3,806, J. G. Ollent, 29th Sept.—Mojji 24th Sept., Coal and Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$3,121	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	\$15
Kanchow, Br. s.s., 1,000, Monkman, 1st Oct.—Weihwei 26th Sept., Coal.—B. & S.	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	\$145 sales
Kuichow, Br. s.s., 1,215, W. B. Brown, 30th Sept.—Chefoo 25th Sept., Gen.—B. & S.	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	Dr. \$15,893	\$3 for 1907	\$23
Kwailin, Br. s.s., 1,700, C. W. Puckett, 1st Oct.—Kangtsu 25th Sept., Coal.—B. & S.	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,773	Tls. 34 for year ending 31.8.08	Tls. 355 sellers
Mansing, Br. s.s., 1,644, G. S. Weigall, 1st Oct.—Sandakan 25th Sept., Timber and Gen.—J. M. & Co.	100,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	£11,550	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 30.2.09	Tls. 17.80 b.
Nord, Nor. s.s., 710, Haraldsen, 25th Sept.—Samarang 9th Sept., Sugar and Molasses.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.	50,000	£1	18/6	£1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	\$81 sellers
Paklat, Ger. s.s., 1,018, J. Weizel, 29th Sept.—Bangkok via Swatow 21st Sept., Rice and Wood.—J. & S.	18,000	\$25	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	\$11
Peichaburi, Ger. s.s., 2,100, C. Gostewitch, 26th Sept.—Bangkok and Hoihow 17th Sept., Rice and Timber.—B. & S.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$10,102	None	\$61 sales
Pheunghah, Br. s.s., 1,056, J. H. Scott, 26th Sept.—Saigon 22nd Sept., Rice and Gen.—W. F. Sang.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$145,162	Interim of \$14 for account 1909	\$56
Pongtong, Br. s.s., 998, H. Oldsen, 28th Sept.—Bangkok 20th Sept., Rice.—M. & Co.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 6,316	Final of Tls. 24 for year ending 31.4.09	Tls. 774 sellers
Prinz Sigismund, Ger. s.s., 3,300, D. Lenz, 21st Sept.—Sydney 26th Sept., and Manila 10th Sept., Gen.—M. & Co.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	Tls. 140 sellers
Rajah, Ger. s.s., 2,100, H. C. Reher, 28th Sept.—Bangkok and Kobsichang 21st Sept., Teakwood and Rice.—B. & S.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	Tls. 105 buyers
Rydia, Nor. s.s., 2,492, Seendeb, 26th Sept.—from Probolinggo, Sugar.—P. & A. S. S. Co.	20,188	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$24,641	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	\$174 buyers
Spiris, Ger. s.s., 2,374, O. Girstrand, 1st Oct.—Fochow 29th Sept., Gen.—H. L. & Co.	19,188	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$19,272	Interim of \$2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	\$151 new
Samten, Ger. s.s., 998, R. Petersen, 24th Sept.—Bangkok and Swatow 17th Sept., Rice and Teakwood.—B. & S.	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$26,475	Interim of 3/4 for account 1909	\$94 sellers
Simongan, Dut. s.s., 1,202, H. Von, 28th Sept.—from Tegal, Sugar.—Yuen Fat Hong.	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	\$50 sellers
Soshi Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,170, T. Sugi, 29th Sept.—Anping 17th Sept., Amoy 27th, and Swatow 28th, Gen.—O. S. K.	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	Tls. 120 sellers
Suvenre, Br. s.s., 4,010, Shotton, 27th Sept.—Manila 24th Sept., Flour.—D. & Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	1,968	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	\$44
Tacoma Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,830, H. Yamamoto, 27th Sept.—Shanghai 23rd Sept., Gen.—O. S. K.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	Tls. 1361 b.
Taming, Br. s.s., 1,350, G. H. Pennell, 1st Oct.—Manila 28th Sept., Gen.—B. & S.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	\$61 sales
Tjibodas, Dut. s.s., 4,600, P. Zwart, 29th Sept.—Batavia 21st Sept., Gen.—J. C. T. L.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.08 (8%)	Tls. 89
Triumph, Ger. s.s., 769, J. C. Hansen, 27th Sept.—Swatow 26th Sept., Ballast.—J. & Co.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	Tls. 211
Victoria, Swed. s.s., 989, Thos. Eckert, 30th Sept.—Haiphong 26th Sept., and Hoihow 29th, Rice, Gen.—and Pigs.—Wallem & Co.	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 15,921	Tls. 50 for 1906	Tls. 460 buyers
Wakasa Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,884, N. Nielsen, 30th Sept.—Singapore 25th Sept., Gen.—N. Y. K.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 15,921	15 % per share for 1908	\$10
Wongkok, Ger. s.s., 1,115, W. Reher, 23rd Sept.—Bangkok 14th Sept., Rice and Meal.—M. & Co.	8,604	19/6	19/6	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	\$61,138	50 cents for year ended 31.12.05	\$91 sales

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Aki Maru	Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Oct. 3
Anbu	Shanghai	B. & S.	Oct. 3
Lightning	Singapore	D. S. & Co.	Oct. 4
C. Feld, Laeis	Shanghai	H. A. L.	Oct. 4
Manchuria	Japan	P. M. Co.	Oct. 6
P. R. Luitpold	Colombo	M. & Co.	Oct. 6
Ischi	Bombay	C. & Co.	Oct. 6
Tjimbah	Amoy	J. C. J. L.	Oct. 6
Emp. of Japan	Japan	C. P. R. Co.	Oct. 7
Tjipnas	Macassar	J. C. J. L.	Oct. 7
Kutuan	Calcutta	J. M. & Co.	Oct. 11
Cublen	Sydney	M. & Co.	Oct. 15
Changsha	Sydney	B. & S.	Oct. 18

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Aki Maru	Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Oct. 3
Anbu	Shanghai	B. & S.	Oct. 3
Lightning	Singapore	D. S. & Co.	Oct. 4
C. Feld, Laeis	Shanghai	H. A. L.	Oct. 4
Manchuria	Japan	P. M. Co.	Oct. 6
P. R. Luitpold	Colombo	M. & Co.	Oct. 6
Ischi	Bombay	C. & Co.	Oct. 6
Tjimbah	Amoy	J. C. J. L.	Oct. 6
Emp. of Japan	Japan	C. P. R. Co.	Oct. 7
Tjipnas	Macassar	J. C. J. L.	Oct. 7
Kutuan	Calcutta	J. M. & Co.	Oct. 11
Cublen	Sydney	M. & Co.	Oct. 15
Changsha	Sydney	B. & S.	Oct. 18

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 1st to 7th October, 1909.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day	Time	Height	Day	Time	Height	Day	Time
Oct. 1	10.40	7.4	Oct. 1	1.39	1.0	Oct. 1	1.39
Oct. 2	10.38	7.4	Oct. 2	1.38	1.0	Oct. 2	1.38
Oct. 3	10.36	7.4	Oct. 3	1.37	1.0	Oct. 3	1.37
Oct. 4	10.34	7.4	Oct. 4	1.36	1.0	Oct. 4	1.36
Oct. 5	10.32	7.4	Oct. 5	1.35	1.0	Oct. 5	1.35
Oct. 6	10.30	7.4	Oct. 6	1.34	1.0	Oct. 6	1.34
Oct. 7	10.28	7.4	Oct. 7	1.33	1.0	Oct. 7	1.33

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. H. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,001,819	Interim of £2 for account 1909 @ ex 1/9 = \$22.72	\$500 sales London £92.10
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£4,000 \$40,000	\$30,553	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	\$65 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Ganton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$15,757 \$11,990 £115,000	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 % \$180 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£1	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 300,747 Tls. 118,377	Tls. 150,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 % Tls. 119
Onion Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$150	\$100	\$2,000,000 \$20,248 \$10,249 \$68,809	\$9,454,921	Final of \$17 m. v. n. 1/7 for 1907 and Interim of \$30 for 1908	5 1/2 % \$845 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$2,000,000 \$20,403 \$19,004	\$707,517	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 % \$325
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	70,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$48,000	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 % \$114 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,800 \$1,415,173	\$568,711	\$27 for 1907	8 % \$360 buyers
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$26,638 \$99,007	\$1,085	\$1 for 1906	... \$81 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$617,500 \$119,257	NIL	24 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 % \$33
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$617,500 \$119,257	\$27,170	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	7 1/2 % \$314 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£10,000 £24,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3. 154	... \$60
do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£10,000 £24,000	£13,755	Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909	... 70/- buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	£100,000 £1,000,000	£61,817	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4. 1909	4 1/2 % \$16
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$10,000 \$16,683	\$3,121	30.50	3 1/2 % \$15
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$10,000 \$16,683	Dr. 55,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 % \$146 sales
Union Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. 515,893 Tls. 9,273	\$3 for 1907 Tls. 34 for year ending 31.8.08	... \$23 Tls. 355 sellers
Creek Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000			
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£175,000 £11,289	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No.12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 % Tls. 17.80 b.
Rich Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	18/10	£11,289	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	... \$81 sellers
50,000	£1	£1	£4,878				
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Swire (Gob.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$15	\$15	\$15,000	Dr. 57,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	... \$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000 \$26,806 \$10,000	\$19,102	None	... \$61 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000 \$18,424	\$145,162	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	12 1/2 % \$56
Hongkong Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 6,116	Final of Tls. 24 for year ending 30.4.09	6 1/2 % Tls. 77 1/2 sellers
Hongkong and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 697,857 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 121,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 1/2 % Tls. 140 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	3 1/2 % Tls. 105 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,128	\$15	\$15	\$15,000	\$24,641	\$1.20 on old and 50 cents on first new issue	... \$172 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$60,000 \$14,018	\$19,272	Interim of \$2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	... \$72 ex div. \$114 new
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$26,475	Interim of 3/4 for account 1909	6 1/2 % \$104 sales
Imperial Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$15,172	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	6 1/2 % \$91 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$278	\$1 for 1908	5 % \$30 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,511,045 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6 1/2 % Tls. 120 sellers
Vest Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	1,968	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	8 1/2 % \$44
COTTON MILLS.							
Huo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10. 1908	3 1/2 % Tls. 136 1/2 b.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 45,933 \$30,000	10,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 % \$61 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)	... Tls. 89
San-tung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	... Tls. 111
Yee Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 11,172	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906	... Tls. 460 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Sell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,500	£048	15 % per share for 1908	9 % \$10
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$12,000	NIL	\$1.20 or 1908	... \$13 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$61,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	... \$61
do. special shares	10,000	\$10	\$10	none	3,407	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 % \$91 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	185,000	\$10	\$10	\$180,000			
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$4	\$10,000 \$5,000	\$48	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.08	7 1/2 % \$18 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$3,75	Interim of 35 cents for account 1909	10 1/2 % \$12 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$170	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 % \$12
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	5,195	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 % \$104 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$150,000	57,616	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	10 1/2 % \$168 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$60,000	18,790	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	8 1/2 % \$13 buyers
Manuchappi & Mills, Hong Kong & London	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 57,500 Tls. 61,914	Tls. 1,616 1/2	Third quarterly of Tls. 12 1/2 for account 1909	7 1/2 % Tls. 800
Peak Tramway Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$1,204	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 31 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 1/2 % \$14
Peak Tramways Company (new)	10,000	\$10	\$10	none			3 1/2 % \$9 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	none	Pa. 15,640	None	... \$140
Benghal-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 40	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 % Tls. 119 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	none	Dr. \$56,602	None	... \$11 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$260	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	7 % \$11
Yatke Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$19	\$10	none	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 % \$104 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	\$16,000	\$342	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	6 1/2 % \$124 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$15,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6 1/2 % \$8 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	none	\$78	Final of 90 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	... \$4 sellers
RUBBERS.							
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	1,500,000	2/-	2/-	none	none	Interim of 12 1/2 % for account 1909	... 16/6 sales
Balgownie Rubber Estate, Limited	200	\$10	\$10	\$7,400	\$11,205	25 % for year ending 31.3.09	... \$69 buyers
Cassfield Rubber Estate, Limited (fully paid)	32,650	£1	£1	none	none	Final 9 % making 12 1/2 % for 1909	... \$66 sales
Danum (Selangor) Rubber Co.	110,000	£1	£1	none	£2,220	None	... \$30 sales
Goldendale Malay Rubber Co.	80,000	£1	£1	none	none	None	... \$77 buyers
Highland & Lowland Rubber Co. (fully paid)	182,400	£1	£1	£2,874	none	None	... nominal
do. do. (contributory)	125,548	£1	£1	none	none	None	... 4/6 buyers
Kamuning (Perak) Rubber Tin & Co.	950,000	2/-	1/-	none	none	None	... nominal
do. do. A Shares	105,000	£1	£1	none	none	None	... nominal
do. do. B Shares	18,000	£1	£1	none	1,820	3 % for year ending 30.6.08	... 63/6 buyers
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited	9,000	2/-	2/-	none	none	Interim of 40 % - gd. for account 1909	... 25/- sales
Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary)	10,000	£1	£1	£4,000	none	7 % for year 1908	... nominal
do. do. (7% pref.)	10,000	£1	£1	none	\$6,722	15 % for year ending 31.12.08	... nominal
Ragalla Rubber Company, Limited (ordinary)	22,500	\$10	\$10	none	none	None	... \$50 sales
do. do. (8% pref.)	2,100	\$10	\$10	none	none	None	... nominal
Ledbury Rubber Estates Limited	60,000	£1	£1	none	none	None	... \$150 sales
do. do. (contributory)	40,000	£1	7/6	none	none	None	... 37/6 buyers
Sanya Rubber Company, Limited	20,000	£1	£1	\$10,000	\$1,275	Interim of 30 % for 1909	... \$700 sellers
Sandcroft Rubber Company	1,000	\$100	\$100	none	none	None	... 20/- buyers
Sekong Rubber Company, Limited	80,000	£1	12/6	none	£836	3 % for 1908	... 34/- sales
Shelford Rubber Estate Limited	60,000	£1	£1	none	none	None	... \$300 sellers
Singapore & Johore Rubber Company, Limited	25,000	\$100	\$100	none	none	None	... 37/- buyers
Sungei Choh Rubber Estate Company, Limited	45,000	£1	12/6	none	none	None	... 74/- buyers
Sungei Kapar Rubber Company	110,000	£1	£1	none	£3,448	None	...